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NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- During the first quarter of 1983, there were unmistakable signs that a recovery was underway after 18 months of recession, prompting a small increase in travel over year-earlier levels.
- Americans took 90 million trips during the three month period, down two percent from the first quarter of 1982. Larger travel parties, however, produced a three percent increase in person-trips, which totaled 176 million.
- First quarter, 1983 travel was also moderately longer in distance and duration than last year. In all, Americans traveled eight percent more miles and spent 14 percent more nights away from home than during the first quarter of 1982.
- Both the air and auto/truck/rv sectors of the industry shared in the growth in travel this quarter. Personal motor vehicle travel accounted for 75 percent of all first quarter, 1983 person-trips, and air travel accounted for 21 percent.
- In addition to spending longer durations away from home, first quarter travelers also reported greater usage of commercial accommodations. The homes of friends and relatives, however, remained the number one lodging choice.
- Pleasure travel volume approximated the first quarter, 1982 level, but became more "family-oriented" than last year. Nearly half of all pleasure person-trips reported during the quarter included children.
- Business travelers, on the other hand, were less likely this year than last to include family on their trips. Overall, business/convention travel was off five percent on a person-trip basis.
- One particularly bright spot was vacation travel which rebounded early in 1983. A total of 98 million vacation person-trips were taken during the first quarter of 1983, 16 percent more than one year before.
- The South ranked number one as a destination of first quarter, 1983 travel, but lost in percent share as other regions of the country grew in popularity. The South was also the greatest producer of travel during the period.

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the first quarter of 1983, a period in which travel began to recover after an 18 month recession.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the first quarter of 1983 compared to same period of 1982. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the first quarter 1983 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample charcteristics for first quarter, 1983, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the first report in a series of reports based on the 1983 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER 1983

Economic Developments

During the first quarter of 1983, there were unmistakable signs that a recovery was underway after 18 months of recession. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the first quarter of 1983.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
First Quarter, 1983 and 1982
(Percent change from previous year)

	1983	1982
Dollar GNP	5.0%	5.5%
Real GNP	0.3	-1.5
Personal income	5.9	8.2
Corporate profits after tax	-4.2	-30.1
Consumer price index	3.6	7.6
Travel price index	2.6	7.0
Payroll employment	-1.8	-0.9

In a slow start to recovery, dollar GNP grew five percent, less than the first quarter, 1982 rate but more than recorded during the three preceeding quarters. Real GNP grew slightly, as prices continued to stabilize.

Consumer prices, in fact, rose less than four percent during 1983's first quarter, less than half the rate of increase posted one year before. Travel prices performed even better, up less than three percent for the quarter. This resulted primarily from a substantial decline in gasoline prices, which were nine percent lower in March of 1983 than one year before. Airline fares also fell as discounting became more wide-spread.

While personal income rose less than during the first quarter of 1982, the marked slowdown in price inflation endowed consumers with increased real purchasing power. These events, coupled with other positive economic developments, produced significant gains in consumer confidence. In March, The

Conference Board reported the largest gain in its Consumer Confidence Index in nine years, but suggested that buying plans remained mixed. The Board concluded that while consumers were poised to spend, they continued to be restrained by concerns over persistently high interest rates and unemployment.[1] Payroll employment was down nearly two percent during the first quarter of 1983.

These economic developments worked together to prompt a small increase in travel during the first quarter of 1983. It has been suggested, however, that travel is a lagging economic indicator. Given that economic developments continue to be favorable, and consumer confidence strong, it is expected that travel may well pick up later in the year.

Weather Conditions

Weather conditions worked against increased travel activity during much of the first quarter. Unusually warm weather early in January may have generated renewed interest in travel but this was cut short by major storms by mid-month. February also brought inconsistent weather patterns, highlighted by one of the most severe snowstorms of the century, affecting most of the east coast. By March, snowfalls were scattered, but heavy precipitation and resultant flooding plagued many areas of the country.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, February-April, 1983.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

By the end of the first quarter of 1983, 37 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 28.5 million Americans (age 18+) traveled during each month of the quarter. Nearly 90 million trips were generated, down two percent from year-earlier levels. Larger travel parties, however, produced a three percent increase in person-trips, which totaled 176 million during the first quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

In addition to including larger travel parties, first quarter 1983 travel was also moderately longer in distance and duration than last year, as shown in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	1.96	1.86
Miles per trip*	900	850
Nights per trip	5.1	4.7

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Overall, Americans traveled eight percent more miles than during the first quarter of 1982. They spent 14 percent more nights away from home, primarily due to a surge in longer duration trips in March (Tables 1C and 1D).

The overall increase in travel this quarter was shared equally by the air and auto/truck/rv sectors, which each grew four percent on a person-trip basis. As a result, personal motor vehicle travel continued to account for 75 percent of the total, and air travel 21 percent, the same as in 1982. Longer distances accounted for the 11 percent increase in domestic air revenue-passenger miles, reported by the Civil Aeronautics Board (Table 1C).

In addition to spending longer durations away from home, first quarter, 1983 travelers also reported greater use of commercial facilities. Nearly forty percent of all person-trips included one or more nights at such accommodations. The homes of friends and relatives, however, remained the number one lodging choice, used during 44 percent of all travel away from home (Table 1D).

By purpose, travel for "other" purposes, including personal and family business, experienced the greatest growth this quarter. Business/convention travel was off five percent, while pleasure-related travel approximated the first quarter, 1982 level (Table 1E).

Interestingly, however, vacation travel grew in share of total travel. Fifty-seven percent of all first quarter, 1983 person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to only 50 percent one year before, encouraging news after the very weak performance of vacation travel in 1982. The incidence of weekend travel remained at approximately last year's level, 48 percent of all person-trips (Table 1E).

As a regional destination, The South continued in its number one spot, capturing 26 percent of all travel during the quarter. This represents a four percentage point drop in share, however, as other regions, such as the Eastern Gateway, George Washington Country and Far West, grew in popularity (Table 1H).

Much of this shift appears due to changes in the travel-producing propensity of the regions. While The South remained the largest producer of travel in the first quarter (20 percent), travel from the Far West and Frontier West regions picked up considerably. These two regions each produced 19 percent of all first quarter travel (Table 1I).

By area of residence, large cities moved into first place, displacing small cities as the greatest producers of travel during the first quarter 1982. Rural areas generated the smallest volume of travel in both years. Small cities, however, received the greatest share of travel, 35 percent of the total. Large cities were the least popular as destinations during the period (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. During the first quarter of 1983, 75 percent of all person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. In all, travelers reported nearly 60 million trips by these modes during the three month period, down seven percent from the same quarter of 1982.

Larger travel parties resulted in a four percent increase in auto/truck/rv person-trips, which totaled 132 million (Table 1A and 1B).

Airlines remained the second most preferred mode, capturing 21 percent of all first quarter, 1983 person-trips. Americans took over 25 million trips and 36 million person-trips by air during the first three months of the year, up 15 and four percent, respectively from the first quarter of 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

Table C below summarizes some of the major differences between auto/truck/rv and air travel during the first quarter. Air travel was found to be more than three times longer in distance and nearly twice as long in duration as personal motor vehicle travel. Travel parties, however, continued to be significantly larger among auto/truck/rv travelers than among those traveling by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per tip	2.22	1.98	1.43	1.59
Miles per trip*	620	630	1,940	1,760
Nights per trip	4.3	3.6	8.0	7.5

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The table also indicates that the trend toward somewhat longer distance travel noted for the first quarter was due primarily to the occurrence of longer air trips, which averaged nearly 200 miles more than during the first quarter of 1982. Auto/truck/rv travel, on the other hand, was slightly shorter in distance in the most recent year. Durations were longer by at least half a day for both air and personal motor vehicle travel (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B).

It is interesting to note that at 2.22 persons per trip, first quarter auto/truck/rv travel parties were both larger than travel parties overall, and substantially larger than last year. This, and other National Travel Survey results, suggest a revival in the "family" travel market, one that has been significantly depressed in recent times by economic hardships. Forty-six percent of all auto/truck/rv travel in the first quarter of 1983 included children, compared to only 37 percent one year before. Vacation trips among travelers by these modes picked up considerably as well, further supporting this conclusion (Tables 3C and 3D).

The opposite appears true for the air travel market. At 1.43 persons per trip, air travel parties were much smaller than those traveling by other modes, and were smaller than they were the year before. This reflects the greater incidence of business/convention travel by air during 1983's first quarter, 35 percent of the total, compared to 26 percent during the first quarter of 1982. The share of air travel for vacation also fell from 62 percent to 56 percent over the one year period (Tables 2C and 2D).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the mode of transportation. While both groups visited The South more than any other single region, air travelers were much more likely to travel outside the U.S. or to destinations in the Northeast or Mountain West. Frontier and Far West destinations were preferred by auto/truck/rv travelers. By area, large cities were the most popular destinations among air travelers, while small cities and rural areas were visited most by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

Similar patterns were apparent for origins. Air travel was generated fairly equally by the various regions of the country, although the Frontier and Far West regions produced the most. These two regions also produced the greatest volume of auto/truck/rv travel, along with The South and Great Lakes Country regions of the U.S. Areas of origins were very different, however, for the two modal groups. More than half of all air travel, not surprisingly, originated in large cities, while auto/truck/rv travel was fairly equally produced by cities and rural areas (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy percent of all first quarter, 1983 person-trips were taken for pleasure purposes, down from 74 percent one year earlier. A total of 58 million trips and 123 million person-trips were reported for pleasure during the period, down five percent and one percent, respectively from 1982's first quarter. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was weakest in February, as inclement weather apparently caused many Americans to cancel or postpone these discretionary trips. Pleasure travel in January and March exceeded 1982 levels (Table 1A and 1B).

Business/convention travel was somewhat weaker than pleasure travel, falling five percent below the first quarter, 1982 person-trip count. A total of 20 million trips and 28 million person-trips were taken for business or convention purposes, 16 percent of all U.S. resident travel during the period (Table 1A and 1B).

Pleasure travel is different in a number of ways from business/convention travel. Table D below shows that in the first quarter of 1983, business/convention travel was approximately 20 percent longer in distance, but 30 percent shorter in duration, than the average pleasure trip. Not surprisingly, travel parties were significantly larger among pleasure travelers than for those on business or convention trips (Table 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.13	2.03	1.37	1.36
Miles per trip*	920	870	1,110	1,030
Nights per trip	5.6	4.7	4.0	4.1

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Business/convention travelers are much more likely to be traveling alone than are pleasure travelers. Nearly half of all first quarter, 1983 business/convention person-trips were taken by parties of one, compared to only 17 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

Larger travel parties among pleasure travelers are related to the frequency with which children are included on the trip. Forty-six percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, up substantially from last year's 38 percent, reflecting the revival in "family" travel noted earlier. First quarter, 1983 business travelers, on the other hand, were less likely than last year to take children along (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers were also less inclined this year to combine a vacation trip with necessary business travel. Only nine percent of all first quarter, 1983 business/convention travel was also considered to be for vacation, as compared to 15 percent one year before. In contrast, pleasure travelers were more likely this year than last to classify their trips as vacation (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure person-trips were longer in distance and duration than during 1982's first quarter. Hotels and motels apparently benefitted from this and hosted 35 percent of all pleasure travelers during the period. Many business/convention travelers, however, went back to taking day trips. Fourteen percent of all first quarter business/convention person-trips involved no nights away from home, as compared to only three percent in 1982. Those who did spend nights away from home reported a greater reliance on commercial lodging facilities, and fewer nights spent with friends or relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

As always, most pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle (79 percent), while 17 percent occurred by air. As suggested before, business/convention travelers reported a renewed interest in traveling by air, taking 46 percent of their person-trips by this mode (Tables 4A and 5A).

As destinations, areas outside the U.S. enjoyed increased visitation by U.S. pleasure travelers, yet The South remained the number one destination choice, receiving 27 percent of all pleasure person-trips. The Frontier West became the most-visited destination region among business/convention travelers (29 percent) (Tables 4F and 5F).

As origins, the Far West region produced the greatest volume of pleasure travel, followed closely by The South. Business/convention travelers were most likely to come from the Frontier West region, as travel from that region grew significantly. The South and Great Lakes regions, on the other hand, generated significantly less business/convention travel than one year before (Tables 4G and 5G).

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel, extremely weak throughout much of 1982, rebounded early in 1983. In all, 47 million trips and 98 million person-trips were taken for vacation during the first quarter of 1983, up seven percent and 16 percent, respectively, from the same quarter of 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

Like pleasure travel which it overlaps considerably, vacation travel this quarter included larger travel parties, and longer distances and durations than one year before (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.09	1.93
Miles per trip*	1,020	1,000
Nights per trip	6.6	6.1

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Vacation travel tends to be longer both in distance and duration than other types of travel. In the first quarter of 1983, 29 percent of all person-trips reported as vacations involved straight-line round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Further, half of these vacation person-trips showed durations of four nights or more, significantly higher than the 39 percent evident for travel in general (Tables 6A and 6B).

Vacation travel in 1983's first quarter became more family-oriented. Twenty-eight percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more people, and 43 percent included children, as compared to only 32 percent one year before (Table 6D).

As parties became larger, many Americans apparently found it more economical to drive to their destinations. Fully 75 percent of all vacation person-trips in the first quarter were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, up from 70 percent in 1982. Correspondingly, the percentage flying dropped from 26 percent to 20 percent (Table 6A).

As mentioned earlier, there is considerable overlap between vacation and pleasure travel. Ninety-two percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. Visiting friends or relatives became the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, reported by 48 percent of all vacationers. The incidence of taking vacation trips for "other" pleasure purposes or including business/convention travel fell slightly (Table 6C).

Forty-nine percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, up from 45 percent in the first quarter of 1982. Use of commercial facilities, however, also increased as longer durations encouraged use of multiple types of overnight accommodations (Table 6B).

Destination selections among first quarter, 1983 vacation travelers were similar to last year. The South remained the most heavily visited region, receiving 28 percent of all vacation person-trips. This region, however, lost in percent share as most other areas of the country became somewhat more popular. Cities, both large and small, also received significantly more vacation travelers than last year, while vacation travel to rural areas grew more modestly (Tables 6F and 6H).

The Far West region moved into first place as a producer of vacation travel (21 percent), followed closely by The South (20 percent). By area, large cities generated the most vacation travel this quarter and significantly more than in 1982, while small cities produced less (Tables 6G and 6H).

Weekend Travel

During the first quarter of 1983, 39 million trips were taken over weekends, two percent less than during the same quarter of 1982. Larger travel parties, however, resulted in a two percent increase in weekend person-trips, which numbered 85 million (Tables 1A and 1B).

The trip characteristics of weekend travel changed less in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Distances and durations were slightly longer this year than last, and travel parties were somewhat larger, as indicated in the table below.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.16	2.08
Miles per trip*	580	560
Nights per trip	2.2	2.1

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover shorter distances than other types of travel. More than half of all first quarter weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles of home, while only 11 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (54 percent) and another 29 percent were taken for one night or less (Tables 7A and 7B).

As occurred for many other types of travel this quarter, taking children along on weekend trips was common. Forty-four percent of all weekend person-trips included one or more individuals under the age of 18 (Table 7D).

Not surprisingly, most weekend travel occurred by personal motor vehicle. Eighty-nine percent of all weekend travelers reported traveling by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, and only 10 percent flew to their destinations. Little change was noted in these percentages from the first quarter of 1982 (Table 7A).

Pleasure-related activities prompted an overwhelming share of weekend travel. Half of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends or relatives, and 31 percent were for other pleasure purposes. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business grew moderately over last year (Table 7C).

Weekend travelers reported a greater reliance on friends and relatives for overnight accommodations this quarter. Such usage was reported by fifty-three percent of all weekend travelers. Use of other facilities approximated the first quarter, 1982 level (Table 7B).

As a destination, The South, while still remaining the most popular destination for weekend travel, lost ground when compared to one year before. Most other regions enjoyed moderate growth in weekend visitation. Particularly popular as a destination this quarter were small cities, which received 37 percent of all weekend travelers. Rural areas, however, hosted significantly fewer (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Frontier West grew significantly as a producer of weekend travel, displacing The South in the number one position. Little change was noted in the origin of weekend travelers by area. Approximately one-third came from each of the three types of areas identified (Table 7G and 7H).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1983	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1983	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982
Total population	168.9	166.5	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	28.5	28.3	17	17
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	11.4	11.1	7	6
Other pleasure	7.9	8.6	5	5
Business/convention	5.4	5.7	3	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	21.2	20.8	13	12
Air	6.0	5.9	4	4
Vacation trip	14.4	13.4	9	8
Weekend trip	13.5	13.0	8	8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1983	Trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1982
All trips	89.6	91.4	175.5	170.1
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	32.1	34.2	70.1	70.9
Other pleasure	25.9	26.9	53.3	53.4
Business/convention	20.4	21.6	28.0	29.4
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	59.4	64.1	131.6	127.1
Air	25.4	22.0	36.3	35.0
Vacation trip	46.8	43.6	97.8	84.3
Weekend trip	39.1	39.7	84.6	82.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Trip Distance				
200-299 miles	20%	22%	22%	23%
300-399 miles	17	14	19	15
400-599 miles	13	16	14	17
600-999 miles	15	14	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	16	13	14	12
2,000 miles or more	13	12	11	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	7	8	6	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	970	950	900	850
Mode of Transportation	1983	1982	1983	1982
Auto/truck/RV	66%	70%	75%	75%
Airplane	28	24	21	21
Bus	3	3	3	2
Train	1	2	1	2
Other	1	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Trip Duration				
No nights	11%	6%	12%	7%
One night	15	17	15	17
2 to 3 nights	33	37	34	38
4 to 9 nights	29	27	27	26
10 nights or more	12	13	12	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.7
Type of Lodging	1983	1982	1983	1982
Home of friends/relatives	41%	43%	44%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	41	39	37
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	4	4	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	1	1	2	1
Camper/RV/tent	3	2	3	3
Other	1	5	1	3
No nights	11	6	12	7

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Purpose of Trip				
Visit friends/relatives	36%	37%	40%	41%
Other pleasure	29	30	30	33
Business/convention	22	23	16	17
Other	14	10	14	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	53%	48%	57%	50%
Not a vacation trip	46	52	43	50
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	44%	43%	48%	49%
Not a weekend trip	55	56	51	51
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Travel Party Size				
One	43%	45%	22%	24%
Two	35	35	35	38
Three	11	10	17	16
Four	6	7	12	16
Five or more	5	2	13	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	43%	45%	22%	24%
Two or more adults, without children	35	37	38	42
One adult with children	4	5	6	6
Two or more adults with children	18	14	34	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than $10,000	11%	8%	10%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	14	18	14	17
$20,000-$29,999	22	21	23	23
$30,000 or more	41	40	40	40
Not reported	12	13	13	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than 18 years[2]	18%	16%
18-24 years	12	13
25-34 years	21	22
35-44 years	19	19
45-54 years	11	12
55-64 years	13	12
65 years or older	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
New England	4%	3%	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	5	7	5
George Washington Country	7	6	7	5
The South	26	31	26	30
Great Lakes Country	11	13	12	13
Mountain West	4	3	3	3
Frontier West	19	19	18	20
Far West	17	16	18	16
Outside U.S.	6	6	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
New England	5%	4%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8	7	7
George Washington Country	9	7	8	6
The South	20	25	20	26
Great Lakes Country	17	21	18	21
Mountain West	5	5	5	5
Frontier West	20	15	19	16
Far West	17	14	19	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Destination Area				
Large SMSA	31%	29%	29%	27%
Small SMSA	36	35	35	34
Not an SMSA	27	30	31	34
Outside U.S.	6	6	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	37%	34%	37%	33%
Small SMSA	35	37	34	37
Not an SMSA	28	28	29	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1982 - 91.4 million trips,
170.1 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	*%	*%
300-399 miles	4	3
400-599 miles	5	5
600-999 miles	18	14
1,000-1,999 miles	28	28
2,000 miles or more	33	35
Outside Contiguous U.S.	14	14
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,930 miles	1,940 miles

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	2%
One night	14	11
2 to 3 nights	25	23
4 to 9 nights	39	39
10 nights or more	20	25
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.5 nights	8.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	38%	34%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	56	57
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	2	2
No nights	2	2

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	26%	28%
Other pleasure	25	30
Business/convention	42	35
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	47%	56%
Not a vacation trip	52	43
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	24%	23%
Not a weekend trip	76	76
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	68%	48%
Two	27	38
Three	2	6
Four	1	2
Five or more	2	7
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	68%	48%
Two or more adults, without children	27	38
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	3	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	9	14
$20,000-$29,999	17	23
$30,000 or more	53	40
Not reported	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	7%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	25
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
George Washington Country	6	5
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	12	11
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	15	16
Outside U.S.	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.4 million air trips,
36.3 million air person-trips;

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	12	14
George Washington Country	9	11
The South	15	14
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	20	18
Far West	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	42%	39%
Small SMSA	25	23
Not an SMSA	21	21
Outside U.S.	13	16
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	56%	52%
Small SMSA	28	30
Not an SMSA	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	28%
300-399 miles	22	23
400-599 miles	17	17
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	10	10
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	630 miles	620 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	15%	15%
One night	17	16
2 to 3 nights	36	37
4 to 9 nights	23	24
10 nights or more	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.6 nights	4.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	42%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	37	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	1	*
No nights	15	15

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*Less than 0.5 percent

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	39%	43%
Other pleasure	31	30
Business/convention	16	10
Other	16	17
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	55%	57%
Not a vacation trip	44	43
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	53%	56%
Not a weekend trip	46	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	31%	14%
Two	38	35
Three	16	21
Four	9	15
Five or more	7	15
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	31%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	42	39
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	24	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	9%
$10,000-$19,999	16	15
$20,000-$29,999	24	25
$30,000 or more	39	39
Not reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	28	26
Great Lakes Country	12	13
Mountain West	3	2
Frontier West	20	19
Far West	17	19
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	22	19
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	19	19
Far West	18	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	24%	24%
Small SMSA	39	38
Not an SMSA	34	35
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	30%	31%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	34	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 59.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
131.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	15%	16%
300-399 miles	7	7
400-599 miles	14	15
600-999 miles	21	18
1,000-1,999 miles	22	23
2,000 miles or more	15	14
Outside contiguous U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,130 miles	1,110 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	44%	50%
Airplane	53	46
Bus	1	1
Train	*	*
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	15%	14%
One night	22	19
2 to 3 nights	29	30
4 to 9 nights	29	30
10 nights or more	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.7 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	15%	16%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	66	64
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	3	4
No nights	15	14

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	7%	9%
Not a vacation trip	93	90
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	21%	27%
Not a weekend trip	78	72
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	68%	49%
Two	29	41
Three	3	7
Four	*	2
Five or more	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	68%	49%
Two or more adults, without children	27	41
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	3	7
Total	100%	100%

---

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	4	6
$20,000-$29,999	16	17
$30,000 or more	62	59
Not reported	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	5%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	26
35-44 years	30
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
George Washington Country	6	5
The South	19	22
Great Lakes Country	13	14
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	31	29
Far West	16	14
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	1	1
The South	19	21
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	7	7
Frontier West	32	30
Far West	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	41%	41%
Small SMSA	35	34
Not an SMSA	20	20
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	38%	37%
Small SMSA	37	35
Not an SMSA	25	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 20.4 million business/convention trips,
28.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	22%
300-399 miles	19	22
400-599 miles	11	11
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	14	12
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	990 miles	920 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	71%	79%
Airplane	23	17
Bus	4	3
Train	2	1
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	8%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	35	38
4 to 9 nights	29	28
10 nights or more	16	14
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.1 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	52%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	6	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	1
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	*	*
No nights	7	8

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	75%	74%
Not a vacation trip	25	26
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	53%	55%
Not a weekend trip	47	45
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	17%
Two	37	35
Three	14	20
Four	9	15
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	38	38
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	21	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	35	36
Not reported	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	27	27
Great Lakes Country	10	11
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	17	18
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	19	19
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	18	18
Far West	18	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	27%	25%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	29	31
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	38%	36%
Small SMSA	35	35
Not an SMSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.0 million pleasure trips,
123.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	19%
300-399 miles	18	20
400-599 miles	10	10
600-999 miles	13	15
1,000-1,999 miles	16	15
2,000 miles or more	16	14
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,070 miles	1,020 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	69%	75%
Airplane	25	20
Bus	4	3
Train	3	2
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	2%
One night	11	12
2 to 3 nights	34	35
4 to 9 nights	35	33
10 nights or more	18	17
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.1 nights	6.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	41
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	7	7
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	5
Other	1	1
No nights	3	2

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	46%	48%
Other pleasure	45	44
Business/convention	4	3
Other	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	52%
Not a weekend trip	50	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	17%
Two	40	38
Three	12	17
Four	7	14
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	40	40
One adult with children	4	7
Two or more adults with children	20	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	12%
$10,000-$19,999	16	15
$20,000-$29,999	25	25
$30,000 or more	36	38
Not reported	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	29	28
Great Lakes Country	8	9
Mountain West	3	3
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	19	20
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	19	20
Great Lakes Country	14	15
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	20	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	26%	25%
Small SMSA	37	38
Not an SMSA	30	31
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	42%	41%
Small SMSA	33	33
Not an SMSA	26	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.8 million vacation trips,
97.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	26%
300-399 miles	24	27
400-599 miles	18	17
600-999 miles	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	6	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	640 miles	580 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	81%	89%
Airplane	15	10
Bus	2	2
Train	1	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	9%
One night	20	20
2 to 3 nights	54	54
4 to 9 nights	18	17
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.3 nights	2.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	1	1
No nights	9	9

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*Less than 0.5 percent
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
34.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	46%	50%
Other pleasure	32	31
Business/convention	11	8
Other	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	60%	61%
Not a vacation trip	39	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	38	36
Three	15	21
Four	8	15
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	41	39
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	21	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	27	27
$30,000 or more	34	35
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	11	13
Mountain West	2	2
Frontier West	21	20
Far West	15	15
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	15	17
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	25	24
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	29%	26%
Small SMSA	35	37
Not an SMSA	32	32
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	34%
Small SMSA	34	33
Not an SMSA	31	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.1 million weekend trips,
84.6 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation use to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic are of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/truck/rv, Airplane, Bus, Train, and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geograhpic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic are comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "other pleasure," and "pleasure" travel includes "visit friends and relatives" and "other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metroploitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather tahn counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straigt-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of houshold members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are placed with the "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the state comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded:
(1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

Trip. (Continued)

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotel, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiumns and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Vacation Trip Intentions. Every respondent was asked, "Do you intend to take a vacation trip during the next six months?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adults, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probabil ity sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection prodedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic informa-tion, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FIRST QUARTER, 1983

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,800
Number of full interviews completed	3,092
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	764
Total number of qualifying trips	1,130

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FIRST QUARTER, 1983

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can given only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1%**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1 *
George Washington Country	7	±1 *
The South	26	±1
Great Lakes Country	11	±2 *
Mountain West	4	±1 **
Frontier West	19	±2
Far West	17	±2
Outside U.S.	6	±1 *

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	20%	±2%
300-399 miles	17	±3
400-499 miles	7	±1 *
500-599 miles	6	±1 *
600-999 miles	15	±1
1,000-1,999 miles	16	±2
2,000 miles or more	13	±2 *
Outside continental U.S.	7	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	11	±2 *
One night	15	±2
2-3 nights	33	±2
4-9 nights	29	±2
10 nights or more	12	±3 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	21	±1
$10,000-$19,999	22	±1
$20,000-$29,999	18	±1
$30,000 or more	23	±1
Refused	15	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home or friends, relatives	41	±4
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	±2
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	1	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	±1 **
No nights	11	±2 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1% *
Eastern Gateway	8	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	20	±1
Great Lakes Country	17	±1
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	20	±1
Far West	17	±2
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	36	±3
Pleasure	29	±3
Business/convention	22	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	66	±1
Air	28	±3
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	53	±3
Not a vacation	46	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	44	±2
Not over weekend	55	±2

1983
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
SECOND QUARTER REPORT

U. S.
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Bob LeBlanc, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Lag effects of the 1981-82 recession may be the reason travel volume was unchanged from year-earlier levels.

- Americans took 137 million trips during the three month period, an increase of four percent from the second quarter of 1982. Smaller travel parties, however, resulted in a negligible decline in total person-trips.

- Second quarter travel was longer in distance and duration than last year. In all, Americans traveled four percent more miles and spent nearly 15 percent more nights away from home.

- Despite no growth in travel volume, the number of air person-trips grew four percent this quarter.

- Pleasure travel volume increased by five percent when compared to the second quarter of 1982, but as with travel in general during this period, fewer children were included on these trips.

- Vacation travel appeared depressed during the second quarter as the number of person-trips declined 11 percent. However, vacation person-nights grew by more than 12 percent over the same period of last year.

- The South ranked as the number one destination region for the second quarter of 1983 and grew in percent share of the total. The South and the Great Lakes Country regions each produced approximately one fifth of all second quarter travel.

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INTRODUCTION

In March, 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristic during the second quarter of 1983.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the second quarter of 1983 compared to same period of 1982. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the second quarter 1983 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the second quarter of 1983, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the second report in a series of reports based on the 1983 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1983

During the second quarter of 1983, the economy continued to show many signs of improvement. By June, the recovery appeared well underway, despite the persistent high level of unemployment. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the second quarter of 1983.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982
(Percent change from previous year)

	1983	1982
Dollar GNP	6.6	5.8
Real GNP	2.4	-0.9
Personal income	6.3	7.8
Retail sales	9.7	2.8
Corporate profits after tax	8.3	-19.7
Consumer price index	3.3	6.8
Travel price index	4.2	4.8
Payroll employment	-0.5	-1.4

Dollar GNP grew nearly seven percent this quarter over last year at this time, and 13 percent at an annual rate from the first quarter. Real GNP was also up notably from the previous year, and rose nearly ten percent at an annual rate from the first quarter, the highest rate in the last five years.

Consumer prices continued to moderate from the second quarter of 1982, and, as in the first quarter, rose less than half the rate of increase from the previous year. Travel prices were also somewhat less than in 1982, but grew faster than prices for other goods and services that consumers purchase. This was largely due to increases in gasoline prices and air fares, which had declined during the previous quarter.

Personal income grew less than during the same quarter of the previous year. However, consumer prices rose even less, thereby alleviating some pressure on household budgets. Unlike first quarter activity, the increase in consumer outlays was much greater than the growth in income, resulting in a sharp drop in the savings rate to the lowest level since 1950. During the months of the second quarter, the Conference Board found consumer confidence continuing to improve. By June, the long awaited upsurge in consumer spending appeared imminent as buying plans were up notably.

Despite these generally positive economic developments, travel, in terms of number person-trips, remained virtually unchanged from the previous year. However, if the recovery continues and there is increasing employment, then travel volume may well increase in the months ahead.

Weather Conditions

This quarter, weather conditions were not condusive for travel until June. Heavy rains caused severe flooding thoughout much of The South and parts of the northeast during April and May. Utah was devastated by heavy rains and snow with extensive flooding and landslides. By June, however, good weather was reported throughout most of the country, although snowmelts were damaging in parts of the Mountain West and Far West regions.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, April - June, 1983.

OVERVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that 23 percent of all Americans, or 39 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the second quarter. Although this numbered five percent more than in 1982, the average travel party size dropped enough to produce a slight dip in total person-trips.

Lag effects of the 1981-82 recession may have contributed to the eight percent decline in travel during April and May, which offset the 14 percent increase during June, to produce a total of 266.5 million person-trips. This was virtually unchanged from the level recorded during the second quarter of 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

In addition to smaller travel parties, second quarter travel activity was longer in distance and duration than last year, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	1.94	2.02
Miles per trip*	820	760
Nights per trip	4.7	4.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

There was a moderate increase in miles traveled by U.S. residents of four percent. But, Americans spent nearly 15 percent more nights away from home resulting from a surge in average nights and person-trips during June (Tables 1C and 1D).

Despite no growth in overall travel this month, the number of air person-trips grew 4.4 percent. Correspondingly, travel by personal motor vehicles declined 3.4 percent. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained more than an 80 percent share of the total, while air travel accounted for 14 percent (Table 1C).

In addition to spending longer durations away from home, second quarter travelers stayed slightly less with their friends and relatives, although this still comprised the greatest share of the total. Use of commercial lodging facilities remained unchanged, while an increase in use of cabins and vacation homes was reported for the quarter (Table 1D).

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, defined in the survey as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, exhibited the greatest growth during the second quarter, up 11 percent, and accounted for 39 percent of all person-trips. Business/convention travel grew nearly four percent, while travel to visit friends and relatives fell two percent. The largest decline this quarter was in travel for personal reasons (Table 1E).

Vacation travel declined in share of total travel this quarter. Fifty-six percent of all 1983 second quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to 63 percent one year before. Interestingly, this follows a large increase in vacation travel during the first quarter. The incidence of weekend travel remained approximately the same as last year's level, 53 percent of all person-trips (Table 1E).

Not surprisingly, the most affluent households were least affected by the lingering effects of recession, and reported a nine percent increase in person-trips from the year before. Households earning less than $30,000 annually, reported an eight percent drop this quarter (Table 1G).

Even though there was no growth in travel for the country during the second quarter, the share of travel visiting The South was up three percentage points, and the region captured one-quarter of all travel. The Eastern Gateway and Great Lakes Country regions, and travel outside the U.S. also experienced growth for the quarter (Table 1G).

Part of this growth in travel to The South may have been caused by an increase in intra-regional travel, since the number of person-trips originating from The South grew substantially and accounted for five more percentage points of the total than last year, or 22 percent. New England and the Eastern Gateway were the only other regions to produce more travel this quarter than last year at this time (Table 1H).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. During the second quarter of 1983, 81 percent of all person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. In all, travelers reported 105 million trips by these modes during this period, an increase of only 1.5 percent from the same quarter of 1982. Personal motor vehicle travel party size also fell this quarter from the previous year, resulting in a three percent decline in auto/-truck/RV person-trips for a total of 216 million (Table 1B).

Airlines are the second most favored mode, comprising 14 percent of all second quarter person-trips. Americans took 25 million trips and 38 million person-trips by air during these months, an increase of eight percent and four percent, respectively (Table 1B).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/-truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/-truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for persons traveling by air.

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.05	2.15	1.53	1.58
Miles per trip*	620	590	2,030	2,060
Nights per trip	4.0	3.6	7.5	6.9

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart also indicates a trend toward longer durations by both modes, as with overall travel, but a slight decline in air miles per trip. This suggests that the longer distance travel noted for the second quarter was due primarily to longer auto/-truck/RV person-trips (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Even though second quarter travel parties were smaller than one year ago, auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than most other types of travel. As with overall travel, the decline was primarily due to fewer children being included on these trips than last year. Forty percent of all auto/truck/RV travel during the second quarter included children compared to 48 percent the year before. Vacation travel declined among these travelers as well (Tables 3C and 3D).

Air travel parties are generally the reverse. With 1.53 persons per trip, they are smaller than those traveling by other modes. In addition, air travel parties were smaller than the year before, the result of a large increase in individuals traveling alone, 41 percent compared to 35 percent in 1982, and declines in larger travel parties. The share of air travel for vacation remained the same, 61 percent, in the yearly comparison (Tables 2C and 2D).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation. While both air travelers and auto/truck/RV travelers visited The South more than any other single region, air travelers were more likely than auto/truck/RV travelers to visit states in the Far West and to travel outside the U.S. The regions comprising the northeast and the Great Lakes Country were preferred destinations of auto/truck/RV travelers. By area, large cities were, not surprisinginly, more popular among air travelers, while small cities and rural areas were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were again different for the two modes. Air travelers originated fairly equally from all regions, although the Frontier West and Far West produced the most. However, it was The South, followed by the Great Lakes Country region, which produced the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel. By type of area, the two modes diverged again. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while auto/truck/RV travel was produced more equally by the three types of areas studied (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy-four percent of all second quarter 1983 travel was taken primarily as a pleasure trip, up from 71 percent the previous year. A total of 96 million trips and 198 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during April, May and June, up 9.1 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was strongest during June, following a moderate decline in May (Table 1A and 1B).

Business/convention travel also grew at a moderate rate this quarter, up nearly four percent from the second quarter of 1982. A total of 25 million trips and 38 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 6.2 million American adults. This represents 14 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A and 1B).

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel would understandably differ in many ways. Table D below shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties. One significant development is the decline in distance traveled by persons on business/convention trips from the second quarter of 1982. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves more nights away from home, with almost a full night increase in the duration of 1983 second quarter pleasure trips over 1982 (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5C).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.07	2.16	1.53	1.54
Miles per trip*	860	740	880	980
Nights per trip	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.7

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. Forty-five percent of all second quarter 1983 business/convention person-trips were taken by solo travelers, compared to 17 percent for pleasure travel (Table 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to the incidence of taking children along. Forty percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, a substantial decline from the second quarter of 1982 when 51 percent included children. Not surprisingly, business travelers were less likely to take children on the trip(Table 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined fewer vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1982. Only 15 percent of all business/convention person-trips was also considered vacation travel, compared to 22 percent the year before. The same was true for pleasure travelers, who last year classified 75 percent of their person-trips as vacation, compared to 68 percent in 1983 (Table 4C and 5C).

Even though pleasure travel was longer in both distance and duration, the type of lodging used by these travelers remained about the same as last year. Among business/convention travelers there was an increase in the number of day trips as well as more nights spent with friends and relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

The overwhelming majority of both business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 84 percent and 64 percent, respectively. And, while air travel generally comprises a greater share of business travel than of travel for other purposes, the proportion declined from one-third to 28 percent. However, business/convention travel by other modes increased from second quarter 1982 (Tables 4A and 5A).

The South remained the number one destination choice among pleasure travelers, receiving 26 percent of all pleasure person-trips. Business/convention travelers visited both The South and the Great Lakes Country region more than other regions, although the Frontier West and Far West regions were also popular as destinations this quarter (Tables 4I and 5I).

As origins, The South produced the greatest number of pleasure travelers, followed closely by the Great Lakes Country region. With business/convention travelers the pattern was reversed. The Great Lakes Country produced 24 percent, followed by the South which generated 20 percent of all second quarter 1983 business/convention travel (Tables 4G and 5G).

Vacation Travel

Despite indications earlier in the year that vacation travel was beginning to rebound from its weak performance throughout much of 1982, vacation travel declined once again during the second quarter of 1983. In all, 75 million trips and 149 million person-trips were taken for vacation during April, May and June, a decline of 4.7 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively, from the same quarter of 1982 (Table 1B).

Like the trend evident for all trips this quarter, vacation travel consisted of smaller travel parties. However, the increases in durations and round-trip distances were much greater than for other types of travel, and somewhat mitigated the decline in person-trips. Vacation person-nights actually increased by more than 12 percent over the second quarter of 1982 (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.00	2.13
Miles per trip*	1,020	850
Nights per trip	6.1	4.9

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Vacation travel is ususally longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel. Twenty-nine percent of all second quarter vacation person-trips involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles. In addition, nearly half are vacation person-trips showed durations of four nights or more. This compares with 37 percent for travel overall. (Tables 6A and 6B).

With the decline in travel party size, vacation travel became less family oriented. Twenty-four percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 30 percent in 1982, and 37 percent included children, as compared to 50 percent one year before (Table 6D).

Smaller travel parties may have been one reason for the decline in the share of vacation travel taken by personal motor vehicles from 78 percent to 84 percent. Air travel increased by only two percentage points and accounted for 15 percent of all vacation travel, while all other modes combined increased from a three percent to a six percent share (Table 6A).

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Eighty-six percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. With the advent of the summer season "other pleasure" activities became the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for more than half of all vacation person-trips. The incidence of taking vacation trips to visit friends or relatives remained about the same as during the second quarter of 1982: 36 percent of the total (Table 6C).

Forty-four percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, down from 48 percent in the second quarter of 1982. Use of commercial facilities, remained virtually unchanged as 39 percent of the respondents reported such use (Table 6D).

The South gained more popularity this quarter as the preferred destination spot for vacation travel, receiving 27 percent of all vacation person-trips, up from 23 percent recorded one year ago. The Far West region and areas outside the U.S. were the only other destinations reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6F).

The South was also the largest producer of vacation travel, (22%) barely capturing the lead from the Great Lakes Country region (21%), which lost notably in percent share from the previous year. Small cities generated the most vacation travel this quarter, while rural areas and large cities each produced 31 percent of the total (Table 6H).

Weekend Travel

During the second quarter of 1983, 68 million trips were taken over weekends, nearly eight percent more than during the same quarter of 1982. However, smaller travel parties resulted in no change in person-trips, which numbered 134 million (Table 1B).

Trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. One of the most notable differences this quarter for all types of travel is the declining travel party size. For weekend travel, this is especially true. In addition, the chart below indicates that the average distance traveled was somewhat longer this year than last, but durations remained unchanged.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	1.98	2.15
Miles per trip*	560	520
Nights per trip	2.3	2.3

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

By definition, weekend travel would tend to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. Fifty-four percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while only ten percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (68 percent), while an additional 28 percent were for one night only or a day trip (Table 7A and 7B).

As was the case for travel in general this quarter, the exclusion of children was typical. Forty-three percent of weekend person-trips included children, compared to almost half during the same quarter of 1982 of the total (Table 7D).

There was little change noted in the share of weekend travel modes this quarter. Not surprisingly, the vast majority occurred by personal motor vehicles. Ninety-one percent of all weekend travelers reported using automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while only five percent traveled by air (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most probably on the road for pleasure-related activities. Forty-two percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 40 percent were for "other pleasure" purposes. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 12 percent of the total (Table 7C).

Nearly half of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives, only slightly less than during the previous year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 31 percent, while other facilities accounted for 16 percent (Table 7B).

The South made a slight gain from the second quarter of 1982, and was the destination for 25 percent of all weekend travelers. New England and the Great Lakes Country regions also reported some growth in the number of weekend travelers this quarter. Rural areas were particulary popular, receiving 44 percent of these travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

The South also grew as a producer of weekend travel, displacing the Great Lakes Country in the number one spot. Little change was noted in the origin of weekend travelers by area, although small cities generated a slightly greater proportion than other areas (Table 7G and 7H).

U.S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the second quarter of 1983, 55 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, one percentage point more than last year. A monthly average of 33.8 million adults traveled during each month of the first six months of 1983. In all, 227 million trips and 442 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first and second quarters of 1983, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the second quarter than the first. Thirty-seven percent more adults traveled during each month of the second quarter, while trips rose 53 percent. Person-trips increased less, 52 percent, due to a decline in the average travel party size to slightly less than two persons per trip.

The increase in the incidence of "other pleasure" travel was most dramatic in the second quarter over the first. The average number of adults traveling per month for pleasure purposes increased by 42 percent, and the number traveling for vacation grew 51 percent. In terms of person-trips business and convention travel rose 36 percent, while air trips numbered only six percent more in the second quarter than the first.

Even with a 3.4 percent increase in the number of first quarter 1983 person-trips, travel for the year-to-date is only marginally above 1982 levels. Total trips rose two percent, while person-trips grew only one percent. The only declines in this comparison were in vacation travel and trips made by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. The largest growth for the first six months of 1983, however, was the volume of air travel which grew four percent on a person-trip basis.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1983	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1983	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982
Total population	169.4	167.1	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	39.0	37.1	23	22
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	12.4	12.4	7	7
Other pleasure	15.0	12.6	9	8
Business/convention	6.2	6.0	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	29.6	29.8	17	18
Air	7.1	5.5	4	3
Vacation trip	21.8	20.3	13	12
Weekend trip	18.4	17.4	11	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1983	Trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1982
All trips	137.4	132.2	266.5	266.8
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	44.7	43.0	95.2	97.1
Other pleasure	50.8	44.5	102.8	92.3
Business/convention	24.9	23.8	38.0	36.6
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	105.0	103.4	215.6	222.5
Air	25.0	23.2	38.3	36.7
Vacation trip	74.5	78.2	149.1	166.7
Weekend trip	67.7	63.0	134.3	135.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1983	1982	1983	1982
200-299 miles	26%	24%	28%	24%
300-399 miles	14	19	14	22
400-599 miles	17	17	18	17
600-999 miles	13	12	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	11	13	11	12
2,000 miles or more	11	9	10	8
Outside Contiguous U.S.	7	6	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	850	810	820	760
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	76%	79%	81%	83%
Airplane	18	17	14	14
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	*
Other	1	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

---

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips,
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1983	1982	1983	1982
No nights	9%	8%	9%	8%
One night	11	13	11	13
2 to 3 nights	42	41	43	42
4 to 9 nights	28	29	27	28
10 nights or more	11	9	11	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.1
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	42%	43%	43%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	38	37	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	1	3	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4	5	4
Camper/RV/tent	5	6	5	7
Other	4	4	3	3
No nights	9	8	9	8

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter,1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person trips;
Second Quarter,1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1983	1982	1983	1982
Visit friends/relatives	32%	33%	36%	36%
Other pleasure	37	35	39	35
Business/convention	17	18	15	14
Other	14	16	13	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	54%	59%	56%	63%
Not a vacation trip	45	40	43	57
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	48%	48%	53%	51%
Not a weekend trip	52	52	47	49
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips,
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1983	1982	1983	1982
One	42%	39%	22%	39%
Two	36	36	37	36
Three	12	12	19	18
Four	8	9	16	17
Five or more	3	4	7	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	42%	38%	22%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	36	35	39	36
One adult with children	6	7	9	8
Two or more adults with children	15	22	30	37
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips.
266.8 million person-trips

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Less than $10,000	7%	11%	7%	9%
$10,000-$19,000	18	19	17	18
$20,000-$29,000	21	24	20	25
$30,000 or more	39	36	39	37
Not reported	15	10	17	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982
Less than 18 years[2]	18%	21%
18-24 years	12	13
25-34 years	19	20
35-44 years	19	17
45-54 years	12	12
55-64 years	12	11
65 years or older	8	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips,
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
New England	5%	4%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	5	6	4
George Washington Country	9	10	8	11
The South	24	22	25	22
Great Lakes Country	16	16	16	15
Mountain West	5	6	5	7
Frontier West	15	16	16	18
Far West	13	14	13	13
Outside U.S.	7	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter,1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.
Second Quarter,1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1983	1982	1983	1982
New England	6%	5%	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	8	10	8
George Washington Country	9	11	9	10
The South	22	18	22	17
Great Lakes Country	20	24	21	24
Mountain West	5	4	5	5
Frontier West	16	16	16	18
Far West	12	14	12	13
Total	1[illegible]	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips,
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1983	1982	1983	1982
Large SMSA	25%	27%	24%	24%
Small SMSA	33	35	34	34
Not an SMSA	35	32	36	37
Outside U.S.	7	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	36%	34	33%	32%
Small SMSA	35	37	37	37
Not an SMSA	29	29	31	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1982 - 132.2 million trips,
266.8 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	6%	4%
300-399 miles	7	5
400-599 miles	10	10
600-999 miles	10	8
1,000-1,999 miles	15	17
2,000 miles or more	35	35
Outside contiguous U.S.	18	21
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,890 miles	2,030 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	3%
One night	4	3
2 to 3 nights	30	27
4 to 9 nights	41	41
10 nights or more	23	26
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.9 nights	7.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	38%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	54	53
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	4	3
No nights	4	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	27%	28%
Other pleasure	31	37
Business/convention	36	29
Other	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	54%	61%
Not a vacation trip	44	36
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	20%	21%
Not a weekend trip	79	78
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	63%	41%
Two	29	37
Three	4	8
Four	3	7
Five or more	2	7
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	63%	41%
Two or more adults, without children	26	34
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	7	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	11	9
$20,000-$29,999	15	14
$30,000 or more	50	46
Not reported	21	29
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	12%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	23
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	1%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	7	5
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	8	8
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	16	13
Far West	20	22
Outside U.S.	16	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	12	14
George Washington Country	9	11
The South	15	14
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	4	[illegible]
Frontier West	20	[illegible]
Far West	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	42%	39%
Small SMSA	25	23
Not an SMSA	21	21
Outside U.S.	13	16
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	56%	52%
Small SMSA	28	30
Not an SMSA	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.0 million air trips,
38.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	33%	34%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	19	20
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	9	10
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	600 miles	620 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	10%	10%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	46	47
4 to 9 nights	23	23
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.0 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	43%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	2	2
No nights	10	10

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips;
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35	38%
Other pleasure	38	38
Business/convention	14	11
Other	15	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	53%	54%
Not a vacation trip	46	45
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	56%	60%
Not a weekend trip	44	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips;
215.6 million auto/truck/RV trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	17%
Two	38	37
Three	15	22
Four	9	18
Five or more	3	7
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	40	41
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	19	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips;
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	19	18
$20,000-$29,999	24	22
$30,000 or more	37	37
Not reported	11	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	27	28
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	20%	20%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	42	41
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	30%	29%
Small SMSA	36	38
Not an SMSA	34	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 105.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
215.6 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	23%	22%
300-399 miles	13	14
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	17	15
1,000-1,999 miles	10	12
2,000 miles or more	13	12
Outside Contiguous U.S.	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	890 miles	880 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	58%	64%
Airplane	36	28
Bus	2	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	15%	12%
One night	15	15
2 to 3 nights	36	40
4 to 9 nights	28	26
10 nights or more	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.5 nights	3.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	16%	20%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	64	64
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	2	2
Other	2	3
No nights	15	12

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	10%	15%
Not a vacation trip	89	85
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	24%	32%
Not a weekend trip	76	68
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	67%	45%
Two	23	31
Three	7	15
Four	1	5
Five or more	1	5
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	67%	44%
Two or more adults, without children	20	28
One adult with children	7	13
Two or more adults with children	7	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	9%
$10,000-$19,999	13	17
$20,000-$29,999	14	14
$30,000 or more	56	48
Not reported	10	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	15%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	17
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	9	9
Frontier West	18	15
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	4	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	12
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	23	24
Mountain West	7	8
Frontier West	15	12
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	33%	32%
Small SMSA	31	32
Not an SMSA	32	29
Outside U.S.	4	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	41%	35%
Small SMSA	32	36
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.9 million business/convention trips,
38.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	28%
300-399 miles	13	13
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	10	11
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	870 miles	860 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	80%	84%
Airplane	16	12
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	6%
One night	9	9
2 to 3 nights	43	44
4 to 9 nights	31	29
10 nights or more	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.0 nights	5.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/RV/tent	5	5
Other	3	3
No nights	6	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	70%	68%
Not a vacation trip	29	31
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	54%	58%
Not a weekend trip	45	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	33%	17%
Two	40	38
Three	13	19
Four	9	18
Five or more	4	8
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	41	42
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	18	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	19	17
$20,000-$29,999	22	21
$30,000 or more	39	41
Not reported	14	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 95,5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	26	26
Great Lakes Country	14	15
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	16
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	21%
Small SMSA	34	34
Not an SMSA	37	40
Outside U.S.	7	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	33%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	29	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million pleasure trips,
198.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	21%	22%
300-399 miles	11	11
400-599 miles	16	15
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	15
2,000 miles or more	15	14
Outside Contiguous U.S.	11	10
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,020 miles	1,020 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	76%	78%
Airplane	18	15
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	3%
One night	6	6
2 to 3 nights	38	39
4 to 9 nights	35	35
10 nights or more	17	17
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.0 nights	6.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	39
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Camper/RV/tent	7	7
Other	3	2
No nights	4	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	36%	36%
Other pleasure	52	53
Business/convention	4	4
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	49%
Not a weekend trip	53	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	18%
Two	42	42
Three	11	16
Four	9	17
Five or more	3	7
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	42	44
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	16	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	16	15
$20,000-$29,999	24	21
$30,000 or more	36	39
Not reported	16	19
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	25	27
Great Lakes Country	14	13
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	12
Far West	16	16
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	20	22
Great Lakes Country	22	21
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	23%	23%
Small SMSA	30	30
Not an SMSA	38	38
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	35%	31%
Small SMSA	35	37
Not an SMSA	31	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 74.5 million vacation trips,
149.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	37%	38%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	23	23
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	5	6
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	580 miles	560 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	90%	91%
Airplane	7	5
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	6%	7%
One night	12	21
2 to 3 nights	67	68
4 to 9 nights	14	14
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.4 nights	2.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	32	31
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	6	6
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	4	2
No nights	6	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	39%	42%
Other pleasure	40	40
Business/convention	10	9
Other	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	53%	52%
Not a vacation trip	46	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	15%
Two	39	36
Three	15	21
Four	10	18
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	42	42
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	20	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	20	20
$20,000-$29,999	25	24
$30,000 or more	34	38
Not reported	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	11	10
The South	23	25
Great Lakes Country	20	19
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	14	16
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	19	20
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	23%	21%
Small SMSA	33	33
Not an SMSA	42	44
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	33%	30%
Small SMSA	38	40
Not an SMSA	30	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 67.7 million weekend trips,
134.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1983

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) First Quarter	Second Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	168.9	169.4	169.2
Took one or more trips	28.5	39.0	33.8
Purpose of Trip			
Visit friends/relatives	11.4	12.4	11.9
Other pleasure	7.9	15.0	11.5
Business/convention	5.4	6.2	5.8
Mode of Transport			
Auto/truck/RV	21.2	29.6	25.4
Air	6.0	7.1	6.6
Vacation trip	14.4	21.8	18.1
Weekend trip	13.5	18.4	16.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1983

Trip Characteristics	Trips (Millions) 1st Quarter	Trips (Millions) 2nd Quarter	Trips (Millions) Year-to-Date	Person-trips (Millions) 1st Quarter	Person-trips (Millions) 2nd Quarter	Person-trips (Millions) Year-to-Date
All trips	89.6	137.4	227.0	175.5	266.5	442.0
Purpose of trip						
Visit friends/ relatives	32.1	44.7	76.8	70.1	95.2	165.3
Other pleasure	25.9	50.8	76.7	53.3	102.8	156.1
Business/convention	20.4	24.9	45.3	28.0	38.0	66.0
Mode of transport						
Auto/truck/rv	59.4	105.0	164.4	131.6	215.6	347.2
Air	25.4	25.0	50.4	36.3	38.3	74.6
Vacation trip	46.8	74.5	121.3	97.8	149.1	246.9
Weekend trip	39.1	67.7	106.8	84.6	134.3	218.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment, auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/truck/rv, Airplane, Bus, Train, and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geograhpic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic are comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "other pleasure," and "pleasure" travel includes "visit friends and relatives" and "other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metroploitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather tahn counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straigt-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of houshold members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are placed with the Far West as a destination and are not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from shcool.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotel, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiumns and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Vacation Trip Intentions. Every respondent was asked, "Do you intend to take a vacation trip during the next six months?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adults, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since
they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection prodedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic informa-tion, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
SECOND QUARTER, 1983

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,082
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	996
Total number of qualifying trips	1,600

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR
SECOND QUARTER, 1983

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can given only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1%**
Eastern Gateway	9	±2 *
George Washington Country	7	±1 *
The South	24	±3
Great Lakes Country	16	±2
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	15	±2
Far West	13	±1 *
Outside U.S.	7	±1 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	26%	±2%
300-399 miles	14	±1 *
400-499 miles	10	±1 *
500-599 miles	7	±1 *
600-999 miles	13	±2 *
1,000-1,999 miles	11	±1 *
2,000 miles or more	11	±1 *
Outside continental U.S.	7	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	9	±1 *
One night	11	±2 *
2-3 nights	42	±1
4-9 nights	28	±1
10 nights or more	11	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	19	±1
$10,000-$19,999	23	±1
$20,000-$29,999	20	±1
$30,000 or more	24	±2
Refused	15	±2
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home or friends, relatives	42	±1
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	±1
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	±1 **
No nights	9	±1 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	6%	±1% *
Eastern Gateway	10	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	22	±2
Great Lakes Country	20	±2
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	16	±3
Far West	12	±2 *
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	32	±2
Pleasure	37	±2
Business/convention	19	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	72	±3
Air	22	±3
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	54	±1
Not a vacation	45	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	48	±2
Not over weekend	52	±2

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1983
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
THIRD QUARTER REPORT

U.S.
Travel
Data
Center®

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Bob LeBlanc, Chairman

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Continued uncertainty about the durability of the recovery may have contributed to the two percent decline in travel volume from year-earlier levels.

- Americans took 177 million trips during the three month period, a negligible decline from the third quarter of 1982. Smaller travel parties and fewer trips per adult, however, resulted in a two percent decline in total person-trips.

- Third quarter travel was longer in duration than last year, but round-trip distances remained unchanged. In all, Americans spent nine percent more nights away from home, but traveled five percent fewer miles within the United States.

- Despite no growth in travel volume, air travel grew substantially this quarter, while travel by automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle declined four percent.

- Vacation travel was also depressed during the third quarter as the number of person-trips declined by two percent. However, vacation person-nights grew by nine percent over the same period of last year.

- Pleasure travel volume grew moderately this quarter, as travel for "other pleasure" purposes increased 11 percent, which offset the decline in trips to visit friends and relatives.

- The South ranked as the number one destination region for the third quarter of 1983. The Great Lakes Country, however, exhibited the greatest growth in number of visitors.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and othe interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an enviornment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the third quarter of 1983.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the third quarter of 1983 compared to same period of 1982. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the third quarter 1983 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the third quarter of 1983, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the third report in a series of reports based on the 1983 National Travel Survey. Quarter and full-year reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING THIRD QUARTER, 1983

During the third quarter of 1983, the economy continued the rapid pace of growth established during the second quarter, and, as many economists have suggested, entered a period of expansion following recovery. Even the persistent high level of unemployment showed signs of improvement. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the third quarter of 1983.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982
(Percent change from previous year)

	1983	1982
Dollar GNP	8.8%	2.9%
Real GNP	4.6	-2.6
Personal income	6.6	4.0
Retail sales	10.4	2.0
Corporate profits after tax	23.7	-19.1
Consumer price index	2.6	5.8
Travel price index	3.1	5.4
Payroll employment	0.9	-2.2

Dollar GNP grew nearly nine percent this quarter over last year at this time, and 11 percent, at an annual rate from the second quarter. Real GNP reached a new high this quarter, up nearly five percent over the third quarter of 1982, and rose eight percent at an annual rate from the second quarter. During the first three quarters of the recovery, real output of goods and services rose at an average annual rate of five percent, the same percentage as recorded during the six previous upturns of the last 30 years.

Consumer prices continued to moderate from the third quarter of 1982, and, as has been the case since the beginning of the year, rose less than half the rate of increase from the previous year. Personal income grew 6.6 percent over last year at this time, well ahead of the increase in consumer prices, while travel prices, as measured by the Data Center's Travel Price Index, grew only slightly more than the increase in consumer prices.

The most encouraging economic news this quarter is the growth in payroll employment when compared to the same period of the previous year. Employment had been steadily declining since October of 1981. Retail sales also increased substantially from third quarter 1982, and is at least partially reflected in the growth in corporate profits after tax.

During the months of the third quarter, the Conference Board found consumer confidence leveling off at a relatively high rate, the result of steady gains since the beginning of the year. Americans' view of the economy improved, particulary concerning unemployment and the business environment. By September, buying plans had increased to a level unmatched since March of 1980.[1]

Despite these positive economic developments, travel, in terms of number person-trips, declined moderately from the previous year.

Weather Conditions

Record breaking high temperatures and below average rainfall predominated throughout much of the country during the third quarter. Nationally, August and September were two of the hottest months on record. Also, hurricane Alicia struck Texas during August and caused severe damage to parts of the state.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, August - October, 1983

OVERVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that 30 percent of all Americans, or 51 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the third quarter. Although this was the same percentage as in third quarter 1982, the average number of trips per adult and the average travel party size dropped enough to produce a slight dip in total person-trips.

Lag effects of the 1981-82 recession may have contributed to the decline in travel during July and August, which offset a nine percent increase during September, to produce a total of 362.5 million person-trips. This was two percent less than the level recorded during the third quarter of 1982 (Tables 1A and 1B).

In addition to slightly smaller travel parties, third quarter travel activity was longer in duration than last year, while distances traveled remained the same, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip,
Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.05	2.08
Miles per trip*	770	770
Nights per trip	5.2	4.7

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

There was a moderate decline of five percent in miles traveled by U.S. residents in this country, as travel outside the U.S. increased over last year. But, Americans spent nearly nine percent more nights traveling away from home, continuing the trend toward longer duration trips begun in February (Tables 1C and 1D).

Despite no growth in overall travel this month, the number of air person-trips grew by one-fourth when compared to the level recorded during third quarter 1982. Travel by personal motor vehicles declined four percent. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained more than an 80 percent share of the total, while air travel accounted for 14 percent (Table 1C).

In addition to spending longer durations away from home, third quarter travelers stayed slightly less with their friends and relatives, accounting for 39 percent of the total. This comprised about the same percentage of the total as did use of commercial lodging facilities, which remained unchanged from the previous year. An increase in the use of cabins and vacation homes was reported for the quarter (Table 1D).

Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, defined in the survey as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, exhibited the greatest growth during the third quarter, up 12 percent, and accounted for 46 percent of all person-trips. Business/convention travel posted the largest decline this quarter, while travel to visit friends and relatives fell 11 percent (Table 1E).

Vacation travel grew slightly in share of total travel this quarter. Sixty-nine percent of all 1983 third quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to 67 percent one year before. The incidence of weekend travel remained approximately the same as last year's level, 42 percent of all person-trips (Table 1E).

Not surprisingly, the most affluent households sustained more normal travel patterns and reported an 11 percent increase in person-trips from the year before. Households earning less than $30,000 annually, reported a 12 percent decline this quarter (Table 1G).

Even though there was no growth in total travel volume for the country during the third quarter, travel to the Great Lakes Country region grew over last year, although The South still accounted for the greatest share at 22 percent. The South and the Far West regions, and travel outside the U.S., also experienced growth for the quarter (Table 1H).

Part of this growth in travel to the Great Lakes Country may have been caused by an increase in intra-regional travel. The number of person-trips originating from the Great Lakes Country grew substantially, perhaps the result of pent-up demand. The Eastern Gateway, Mountain West and the Far West regions produced marginal increases in travel this quarter from last year (Table 1I).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. During the third quarter of 1983, 82 percent of all person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle. In all, travelers reported 136 million trips by these modes during this period, a decline of four percent from the same quarter of 1982. The size of personal motor vehicle travel parties remained about the same as the previous year, resulting in a comparable decline in auto/truck/RV person-trips for a total of approximately 300 million (Table 1B).

Airlines are the second most favored mode, and comprised 14 percent of all third quarter 1983 person-trips. Americans took 31 million trips and 49 million person-trips by air during these months, an increase of 18 percent and 26 percent, respectively (Table 1B).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air.

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.20	2.21	1.59	1.48
Miles per trip*	630	670	1,880	1,960
Nights per trip	4.7	4.4	8.3	7.7

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart also indicates a trend toward longer durations by both modes, as with overall travel, but declines in miles per trip. This suggests that the lack of change in the average distance of all person-trips previously noted for the third quarter resulted primarily from longer trips by other modes (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is of course affected by the number of children included. During the third quarter, 49 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, the same percentage as last year (Table 3D).

Air travel parties are generally the reverse. With 1.59 persons per trip, they are smaller than those traveling by other modes. However, this quarter, air travel parties grew in size from the year before, reflecting an increase in the number of children included, and a decline in persons traveling alone. In addition, the proportion of air travel taken for vacation increased from 63 percent to 69 percent in the yearly comparison (Tables 2C and 2D).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation. While both air travelers and auto/truck/RV travelers visited The South more than any other single region, air travelers were more likely than auto/truck/RV travelers to visit states in the Far West and to travel outside the U.S. This was also true during 1983's second quarter. The regions comprising the northeast and the Great Lakes Country were preferred destinations of auto/truck/RV travelers. By area, large cities were, not surprisinginly, most popular among air travelers, while small cities and rural areas were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were again different for the two modes. Air travelers originated fairly equally from all regions, although the Great Lakes Country and Far West produced the greatest volume. The Great Lakes Country also generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel, followed by The South. By type of area, the two modes diverged again. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while auto/truck/RV travel was produced more equally by the three types of areas studied (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy-six percent of all third quarter 1983 travel was taken primarily for pleasure, the same percentage as the previous year. A total of 127 million trips and 281 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during July, August and September. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was greatest during August, although it was the only month of the quarter which registered a decline from the previous year (Table 1A and 1B).

Business/convention travel declined most dramatically this quarter when compared to all other types of trips. A total of 26 million trips and 33 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 6.4 million American adults. This represents 14 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A and 1B).

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table D below shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties. One significant development is the decline in the business/convention travel party size as well as average nights and average miles. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations than business travel and that these durations increased by almost one full night in 1983's third quarter (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.21	2.17	1.30	1.63
Miles per trip*	770	760	940	1,000
Nights per trip	5.7	4.9	4.0	4.4

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. And, this tendency increased this year. Fifty-eight percent of all third quarter business travelers were traveling solo, as compared to only 34 percent in the third quarter of 1982 (Table 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-eight percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, nearly the same percentage as during the third quarter of 1982. Not surprisingly, business travelers were much less likely to take children on the trip (Table 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined fewer vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1982. Only 14 percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 25 percent the year before. The reverse was true for pleasure travelers, who last year classified 78 percent of their person-trips as vacation, compared to 82 percent in 1983 (Table 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers there is a greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities, 62 percent, than in other types of lodging. On the other hand, pleasure travelers showed no preference between the two major types of lodging this quarter. In addition, there was an increase by business travelers in the number of day trips as well as single night trips this quarter (Tables 4B and 5B).

The overwhelming majority of both business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 85 percent and 63 percent, respectively. The proportion of business travel taken by air increased from 27 to 35 percent. Correspondingly, there was a decline in business/convention travel by personal motor vehicle (Tables 4A and 5A).

The South remained the number one destination choice among business/convention and pleasure travelers, receiving 27 percent and 22 percent of person-trips, respectively. The Great Lakes Country, Frontier West and Far West regions were also popular as destinations this quarter (Tables 4F and 5F).

As origins, The South produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers, followed closely by the Great Lakes Country region. With pleasure travelers the pattern was reversed. The Great Lakes Country produced 21 percent, followed by the South which generated 17 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4G and 5G).

Vacation Travel

Despite indications earlier in the year that vacation travel was beginning to rebound from its weak performance throughout much of 1982, vacation travel declined slightly during the third quarter of 1983. In all, 115 million trips and 252 million person-trips were taken for vacation during July, August and September. The number of trips remained unchanged from third quarter 1982, but a decline in travel party size caused the number of person-trips to fall by two percent (Table 1B).

Despite the decline in vacation person-trips, the increases in durations and round-trip distances were much greater than for other types of travel, and somewhat mitigated the decline in person-trips. Vacation person-nights actually increased by nearly 16 percent over the third quarter of 1982 (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.18	2.15
Miles per trip*	840	810
Nights per trip	6.1	5.4

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Vacation travel is ususally longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel, and this is particularly true during the summer months. Twenty-three percent of all third quarter vacation person-trips involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles. In addition, 59 percent showed durations of four nights or more. This compares with 47 percent for travel overall (Tables 6A and 6B).

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties. During the third quarter, 35 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 31 percent in 1982, and 45 percent included children (Table 6D).

Vacationers this quarter were more inclined to travel by air than last year at this time. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation grew from 10 percent in 1982 to 14 percent, although personal motor vehicle travel still accounted for the majority of vacation travel with 82 percent (Table 6A).

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-one percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. During the summer season "other pleasure" activities was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for 59 percent of all vacation person-trips. The incidence of taking vacation trips to visit friends or relatives remained about the same as during the third quarter of 1982: 32 percent of the total (Table 6C).

Thirty-seven percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, down from 42 percent in the third quarter of 1982. However, use of commercial facilities grew from a 38 percent to a 41 percent share (Table 6B).

The South gained more popularity this quarter as the preferred destination spot for vacation travel, receiving 24 percent of all vacation person-trips, up from 21 percent recorded one year ago. The Mountain West and Far West regions and areas outside the U.S. were the only other destinations reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6F and 6H).

The Great Lakes Country region was the largest producer of vacation travel (21 percent), capturing the lead from The South (18 percent). Both regions maintained the same percent share as in the previous year. Large cities generated only marginally more vacation travel this quarter than small cities, while rural areas produced 26 percent of the total (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

During the third quarter of 1983, 67 million trips were taken over weekends, 10 percent less than during the same quarter of 1982. Larger travel parties, however, resulted in a smaller decline in person-trips, which numbered 150 million (Table 1B).

Trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Weekend travel parties were somewhat larger than during the third quarter of 1982. In addition, the chart below indicates that distances and durations traveled by weekenders remained the same.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.26	2.14
Miles per trip*	500	500
Nights per trip	2.3	2.3

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

By definition, weekend travel would tend to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. Fifty-eight percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while only five percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (63 percent), while an additional 24 percent included durations of one night or less (Table 7A and 7B).

The increase in travel party size this quarter can be attributed to more children being included on these weekend trips. Fifty-three percent of all weekend person-trips included children, compared to 48 percent during the same quarter of 1982 (Table 7E).

There was little change noted in the share of weekend travel modes this quarter. Not surprisingly, the vast majority occurred by personal motor vehicles. Ninety-three percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while only four percent traveled by air (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling mainly by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most likely on the road for pleasure-related activities. Thirty-four percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 44 percent were for "other pleasure" purposes. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 18 percent of the total, up from 13 percent in 1982 (Table 7C).

Forty-six percent of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives, only slightly less than during the previous year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 33 percent, while other facilities accounted for 20 percent of the total (Table 7B).

The South and the Great Lakes Country region each received 20 percent of all weekend travelers during the third quarter. However, the Great Lakes Country and the Far West were the only two regions to experience growth in the number of weekend travelers this quarter. Rural areas were particulary popular, receiving 50 percent of these travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Great Lakes Country region also grew as a producer of weekend travel, displacing The South in the number one spot. Large cities became the area producing the greatest number of weekend travelers (38 percent), although only marginally above small cities (37 percent) (Table 7G and 7H).

U.S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the third quarter of 1983, 64 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, two percentage point more than last year. A monthly average of 39.5 million adults traveled during the first nine months of 1983. In all, 404 million trips and 805 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first, second and third quarters of 1983, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the third quarter than during either the first or the second. Thirty-one percent more adults traveled during each month of the third quarter, than during the second, and trips also rose 29 percent. Person-trips increased more, 36 percent, due to an increase in the average travel party size to slightly more than two persons per trip.

Typical of the summer months, the increase in the incidence of vacation travel was most dramatic in the third quarter over the second. The average number of adults traveling per month for vacation increased by 67 percent, and the number for pleasure purposes grew 50 percent. In terms of person-trips, business and convention travel declined 13 percent, while air trips numbered 29 percent more in the third quarter than in the second.

Even with the recent upturn in the economy the total number of 1983 person-trips for the year-to-date was unaffected when compared to 1982 levels. Total trips rose one percent, while total, vacation and weekend person-trips remained unchanged from the same period of last year. The only increases in this comparison were in "other pleasure" travel which grew nine percent, and air travel, which rose 12 percent on a person-trip basis.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1983	1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1983	1982
Total population	170.1	167.7	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	51.0	50.7	30	30
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	17.0	17.4	10	10
Other pleasure	24.4	20.7	14	12
Business/convention	6.4	6.9	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	43.9	42.2	25	25
Air	8.6	6.1	5	4
Vacation trip	36.5	33.6	21	20
Weekend trip	21.4	21.1	13	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)		Person-trips (millions)	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
All trips	176.9	177.7	362.5	369.7
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	53.1	59.0	110.8	124.7
Other pleasure	73.9	68.5	170.2	152.4
Business/convention	25.5	30.1	33.2	49.1
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	136.2	141.6	299.7	312.3
Air	31.3	26.5	49.4	39.3
Vacation trip	115.3	115.2	251.6	247.2
Weekend trip	66.5	74.2	150.1	159.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1983	1982	1983	1982
200-299 miles	24%	22%	26%	24%
300-399 miles	14	16	15	17
400-599 miles	16	17	16	17
600-999 miles	15	16	15	16
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	10	8	9
Outside contiguous U.S.	9	6	9	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	820	840	770	770
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	78%	81%	82%	85%
Airplane	18	15	14	11
Bus	4	3	2	2
Train	1	1	*	*
Other	1	2	*	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1983	1982	1983	1982
No nights	7%	6%	5%	6%
One night	12	9	12	9
2 to 3 nights	35	40	35	39
4 to 9 nights	33	31	33	31
10 nights or more	14	14	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.7
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	39%	42%	39%	41%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	39	38	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	2	5	2
Camper/RV/tent	9	8	10	10
Other	3	2	3	1
No nights	7	6	5	6

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Visit friends/relatives	30%	33%	30%	34%
Other pleasure	42	39	46	42
Business/convention	14	17	9	13
Other	8	12	15	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	65%	65%	69%	67%
Not a vacation trip	34	34	30	32
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	38%	42%	42%	43%
Not a weekend trip	61	57	58	56
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
One	40%	36%	20%	17%
Two	35	38	35	36
Three	10	12	15	17
Four	10	11	20	20
Five or more	5	4	11	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	40%	36%	20%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	35	38	36	39
One adult with children	6	6	7	8
Two or more adults with children	20	20	36	36
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than $10,000	9%	10%	7%	8%
$10,000-$19,000	19	19	17	18
$20,000-$29,000	19	20	19	22
$30,000 or more	43	37	44	39
Not reported	10	14	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than 18 year[2]	21%	21%
18-24 years	12	12
25-34 years	18	20
35-44 years	17	16
45-54 years	13	12
55-64 years	10	11
65 years or older	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
New England	4%	4%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	9	6	9
George Washington Country	9	10	9	10
The South	22	21	22	21
Great Lakes Country	17	14	18	14
Mountain West	5	5	5	5
Frontier West	14	16	14	18
Far West	15	14	15	13
Outside U.S.	8	6	8	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
New England	5%	4%	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9	9	8
George Washington Country	11	11	11	12
The South	18	20	18	20
Great Lakes Country	23	19	23	19
Mountain West	5	4	5	4
Frontier West	15	18	16	19
Far West	14	14	14	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1983	1982	1983	1982
Large SMSA	24%	24%	22%	22%
Small SMSA	28	32	27	31
Not an SMSA	48	38	43	42
Outside U.S.	*	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	37%	33	35%	31%
Small SMSA	38	41	38	42
Not an SMSA	25	26	27	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips;;
Third Quarter, 1982 - 177.7 million trips,
369.7 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	3%
300-399 miles	3	3
400-599 miles	5	3
600-999 miles	13	10
1,000-1,999 miles	28	25
2,000 miles or more	30	29
Outside contiguous U.S.	20	26
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,860 miles	1,880 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	1%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	23	20
4 to 9 nights	38	42
10 nights or more	28	30
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	8.0 nights	8.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	35%	35%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	61	58
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	*	1
Other	2	1
No nights	2	1

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* Less than 0.5 percent
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	26%	29%
Other pleasure	32	24
Business/convention	34	39
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	59%	69%
Not a vacation trip	41	30
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	14%	13%
Not a weekend trip	83	85
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	61%	39%
Two	27	35
Three	8	16
Four	3	7
Five or more	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	61%	39%
Two or more adults, without children	28	37
One adult with children	4	5
Two or more adults with children	7	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	12	13
$20,000-$29,999	13	11
$30,000 or more	62	60
Not reported	7	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	7%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	25
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	4	4
The South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	9	9
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	12	12
Far West	21	21
Outside U.S.	23	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	8%
Eastern Gateway	15	16
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	11	12
Great Lakes Country	22	18
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	17	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	43%	38%
Small SMSA	26	24
Not an SMSA	7	14
Outside U.S.	21	23
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	58%	55%
Small SMSA	26	29
Not an SMSA	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.3 million air trips,
49.4 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	30%
300-399 miles	16	17
400-599 miles	19	18
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	11	10
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside contiguous U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	630 miles	630 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9	6%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	31	31
10 nights or more	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.6 nights	4.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	40%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/RV/tent	12	12
Other	2	3
No nights	8	6

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	31%	31%
Other pleasure	43	48
Business/convention	11	7
Other	16	15
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	65%	69%
Not a vacation trip	34	30
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	43%	47%
Not a weekend trip	56	53
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	38	35
Three	11	15
Four	12	23
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	22	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	20	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	21
$30,000 or more	40	42
Not reported	10	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	6
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	19	20
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	24	25
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	19%	19%
Small SMSA	28	27
Not an SMSA	49	49
Outside U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	30%	31%
Small SMSA	41	40
Not an SMSA	29	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 136.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
299.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	27%
300-399 miles	9	9
400-599 miles	12	15
600-999 miles	16	14
1,000-1,999 miles	26	22
2,000 miles or more	13	11
Outside contiguous U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,020 miles	940 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	56%	63%
Airplane	41	35
Bus	2	2
Train	2	1
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	18	17%
One night	17	17
2 to 3 nights	34	35
4 to 9 nights	22	21
10 nights or more	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.1 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	11%	13%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	66	62
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	2	3
Other	4	6
No nights	18	17

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	14%	14%
Not a vacation trip	86	86
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	16%	23%
Not a weekend trip	80	73
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	76%	58%
Two	20	31
Three	1	4
Four	2	6
Five or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	76%	58%
Two or more adults, without children	20	29
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	2	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	14	3
$20,000-$29,999	12	11
$30,000 or more	67	61
Not reported	10	23
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	5
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	28
45-54 years	21
55-64 years	16
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	25	27
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	7	5
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Eastern Gateway	11	12
George Washington Country	6	7
The South	23	23
Great Lakes Country	24	21
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	41%	37%
Small SMSA	31	34
Not an SMSA	24	26
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	43%	37%
Small SMSA	33	34
Not an SMSA	24	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.5 million business/convention trips,
33.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	23%	24%
300-399 miles	14	16
400-599 miles	17	16
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	11	8
Outside contiguous U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	810 miles	760 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	83%	85%
Airplane	14	12
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	8%	3%
One night	9	9
2 to 3 nights	55	36
4 to 9 nights	27	36
10 nights or more	11	16
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.7 nights	5.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/RV/tent	11	12
Other	3	2
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	82%	82%
Not a vacation trip	18	18
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	40%	42%
Not a weekend trip	59	58
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	15%
Two	38	34
Three	12	16
Four	11	21
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	22	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	19	17
$20,000-$29,999	20	21
$30,000 or more	37	42
Not reported	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	8	9
The South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	13
Far West	16	16
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	12	12
The South	19	17
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	20%	20%
Small SMSA	26	25
Not an SMSA	45	46
Outside U.S.	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	335
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	25	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 127.0 million pleasure trips,
281.0 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	20%
300-399 miles	14	15
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	10	9
Outside contiguous U.S.	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	890 miles	840 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	79%	82%
Airplane	16	14
Bus	4	3
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	7	7
2 to 3 nights	30	31
4 to 9 nights	41	41
10 nights or more	18	18
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.2 nights	6.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	39%	37%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	41
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/RV/tent	11	12
Other	2	2
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	34%	32%
Other pleasure	56	59
Business/convention	3	2
Other	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	36%	36%
Not a weekend trip	64	63
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	19	16
$20,000-$29,999	20	21
$30,000 or more	37	42
Not reported	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	16%
Two	37	34
Three	11	15
Four	11	20
Five or more	6	15
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34	16
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	21	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	14	14
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	12
Far West	17	16
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	12	11
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	14
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	21%	19%
Small SMSA	27	29
Not an SMSA	41	42
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	37%	38%
Small SMSA	38	37
Not an SMSA	25	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.3 million vacation trips,
251.6 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	33%	35%
300-399 miles	21	23
400-599 miles	20	18
600-999 miles	17	15
1,000-1,999 miles	5	3
2,000 miles or more	2	2
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	520 miles	500 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	89%	93%
Airplane	7	4
Bus	3	3
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	19	21
2 to 3 nights	64	63
4 to 9 nights	15	13
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.3 nights	2.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45	46
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	11	11
Other	2	3
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	35%	34%
Other pleasure	42	44
Business/convention	6	6
Other	18	18
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	61%	60%
Not a vacation trip	38	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	19	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	28	46
Not reported	23	8
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	23%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	8
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	14%
Two	36	32
Three	11	14
Four	14	25
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	34	33
One adult with children	7	10
Two or more adults with children	23	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	6
George Washington Country	11	12
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	15	15
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	12	12
The South	16	15
Great Lakes Country	23	25
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	22%	19%
Small SMSA	28	29
Not an SMSA	47	50
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	38%	38%
Small SMSA	38	37
Not an SMSA	24	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.5 million weekend trips,
150.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1983

	U.S. Adults (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	168.9	169.4	170.1	169.5
Took one or more trips	28.5	39.0	51.0	39.5
Purpose of Trip				
Visit friends/relatives	11.4	12.4	17.0	13.6
Other pleasure	7.9	15.0	24.0	15.6
Business/convention	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.0
Mode of Transport				
Auto/truck/RV	21.2	29.6	43.9	31.6
Air	6.0	7.1	8.6	7.2
Vacation	14.4	21.8	36.5	24.2
Weekend trip	13.5	18.4	21.4	17.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1983

	Trips (millions)				Person-trips (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	89.6	137.4	176.9	403.9	175.5	266.5	362.5	804.5
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends/ relatives	32.1	44.7	53.1	129.9	70.1	95.2	110.8	276.2
Other pleasure	25.9	50.8	73.9	150.6	53.3	102.8	170.2	326.3
Business/convention	20.4	24.9	25.5	70.8	28.0	38.0	33.2	99.2
Mode of transport								
Auto/truck/RV	59.4	105.0	136.2	300.6	131.6	215.6	299.7	646.9
Air	25.4	25.0	31.3	81.7	36.3	38.3	49.4	124.0
Vacation	46.8	47.5	115.3	236.6	97.8	149.1	251.6	498.5
Weekend trip	39.1	67.7	66.5	173.3	84.6	143.5	150.1	378.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation use to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Hawaii (as a destination), Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiumns and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enroute, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train, and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, and excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at 100 miles away from home and return on the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main activity done on this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "other pleasure," and "pleasure" travel includes "visit friends and relatives" and "other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, formerly United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are placed with the "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance in this report is reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Vacation Trip Intentions. Every respondent was asked, "Do you intend to take a vacation trip during the next six months?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adults, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States travel regions (see Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the travel regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples is itself a national probabil ity sample. This use of seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection prodedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provide demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
THIRD QUARTER, 1983

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,031
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,217
Total number of qualifying trips	1,837

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, THIRD OUARTER, 1983

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can given only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	6	±1 *
George Washington Country	9	±1 *
The South	22	±2
Great Lakes Country	17	±1
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	14	±1 *
Far West	15	±2
Outside U.S.	8	±1 *

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	24%	±2%
300-399 miles	14	±1 *
400-599 miles	16	±1
600-999 miles	15	±2
1,000-1,999 miles	14	±1 *
2,000 miles or more	9	±1 *
Outside U.S.	9	±1 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7	±1 *
One night	12	±1 *
2-3 nights	35	±1
4-9 nights	33	±2
10 nights or more	14	±1 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	9	±1 *
$10,000-$19,999	19	±1
$20,000-$29,999	19	±1
$30,000 or more	43	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home or friends, relatives	39	±2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	40	±1
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	3	±1 **
Owned cabin, condo or vacation home	4	±1 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	9	±1 *
No nights	7	±1 *

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1% *
Eastern Gateway	9	±1 *
George Washington Country	11	±1 *
The South	18	±2
Great Lakes Country	23	±1
Mountain West	5	±1 *
Frontier West	15	±1
Far West	14	±2 *
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	30	±1
Other pleasure	42	±1
Business/convention	14	±1*
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	78	±1
Air	18	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	65	±1
Not a vacation	34	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	38	±2
Not over weekend	61	±2

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1983
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FOURTH QUARTER REPORT

U. S.
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during the fourth quarter of 1983 declined moderately from the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 137 million trips during October, November and December, an increase of less than one percent from the same period of 1982. Smaller travel parties resulted in a 3.6 percent decline in total number of person-trips to 253 million.

- Travelers spent 10 percent more nights away from home as the average trip duration grew from 4.5 nights recorded during 1982, to 5.2 nights. Round-trip distances were unchanged from the previous year, averaging 790 miles.

- Business/convention travel, the only type of travel to post an increase during the quarter, grew 27 percent over the depressed fourth quarter 1982 level.

- Despite the family-oriented holidays in November and December, travel to visit friends and relatives fell seven percent from fourth quarter 1982. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, declined six percent.

- Vacation travel was again depressed during the fourth quarter as the number of person-trips fell seven percent. However, vacation person-nights grew 12 percent over the same period of last year.

- Even though total person-trips declined, the number of air person-trips grew substantially, from the previous year, reflecting the large increase in business/convention travel. Travel using personal motor vehicles fell 12 percent below fourth quarter 1982 levels.

- Travel to the South declined 12 percent during the fourth quarter of 1983, but continued to attract the largest number of travelers. The George Washington Country and Mountain West regions were the only areas to experience an increase in the share of total travel.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the fourth quarter of 1983.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the fourth quarter of 1983 compared to the same period of 1982. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the averge trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the fourth quarter 1983 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the fourth quarter of 1983, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the fourth report is a series of reports based on the 1983 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The improved 1983 survey now combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FOURTH QUARTER, 1983

Economic Developments

In the final months of 1983, nearly all indicators continued to show, as they have since the second quarter, that the economy is in a strong growth pattern. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the fourth quarter of 1983.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982
(Percent change from previous year)

	1983	1982
Dollar GNP	10.5%	2.6%
Real GNP	6.2	-1.7
Personal income	7.7	5.5
Personal consumption expenditure	5.4	2.5
Corporate profits after tax	25.9	-19.9
Consumer price index	3.3	4.5
Travel price index	3.5	4.7
Payroll employment	3.0	-2.5

Dollar GNP grew almost 11 percent this quarter over the same period of 1982, and at an annual rate of nine percent from the third quarter. The six percent increase in real GNP over fourth quarter 1982 is the fastest rate of growth by this measure during 1983 from the previous year. Real GNP, however, grew at an annual rate of 28 percent from the third quarter, about half the rate of increase evident during the second and third quarters resulting from a constant rate of growth in inventory investment between the third and fourth quarters.

Personal consumption expenditures grew five percent over fourth quarter 1982 and increased sharply from the third quarter. Almost half of the increase resulted from spending on durable goods, which may have diverted some consumer spending from travel.

Consumer prices maintained moderate rates of increase and were up only three percent from fourth quarter 1982. Travel prices grew at about the same rate as consumer prices. The rate of growth in personal income remained strong and well above the rate of inflation in consumer and travel prices, providing real gains in consumer purchasing power.

Employment has been increasing steadily since the beginning of 1983, with only two monthly declines. By December, the unemployment rate was 8.2 percent, compared to the peak in December 1982 of 10.7 percent.

The 1983 recovery surpassed others in the rate of growth in gross private domestic investment, which grew 36 percent in real terms, from fourth quarter 1982. This compares to a 17 percent average increase of the last three recoveries.

Additionally, consumer confidence in the economy remained strong during the fourth quarter, and by December 1983 the highest level of consumer confidence in the last five years was reported by The Conference Board, based on their survey of consumer attitudes and buying plans. Consumer perceptions of business conditions, employment and their general economic welfare were more optomistic during the fourth quarter than at any other time in 1983 and suggest that consumers should continue to fuel the economic expansion.[1]

Despite growing employment, rising personal income, low inflation, and other positive economic developments, Americans did not respond by traveling more, apparently preferring to catch up on major durable goods purchases postponed during the recession.

Weather Conditions

Mild weather and normal rainfall prevailed across most of the country during October, but heavy rains and warm temperatures caused extensive flooding and damage in Arizona. By November, warm wet weather caused flooding in the Far West region, while the northern plains and north central states were struck by early blizzards causing travel delays and industrial slowdowns. During the last month of the quarter, severe cold weather predominated across the nation, as the coldest December in 43 years was recorded nationally.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, October-December, 1983.

OVERVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER 1983 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 22 percent of all American adults, or 38 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the fourth quarter, two percentage points less than one year ago. Although the number of trips per adult grew slightly, so that the total number of trips taken remained about the same, the size of the travel party declined to produce a dip in total person-trips (Tables 1A and 1B).

During the quarter, Americans took a total of 137 million trips, less than a one percent increase from one year before and 253 million person trips, four percent fewer than in the fourth quarter of 1982 (Tables 1B).

In addition to slightly smaller travel parties, fourth quarter travel activity was longer in duration than last year, while distances traveled remained the same, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip,
Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	1.85	1.93
Miles per trip*	790	790
Nights per trip	5.2	4.5

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Miles traveled by U.S. residents in this country declined eight percent, as travel outside the U.S. increased over last year. But, Americans spent nearly ten percent more nights traveling away from home, continuing the trend toward longer duration trips begun in February (Tables 1C and 1D).

Despite no growth in overall travel this quarter the number of air person-trips grew substantially when compared to the level recorded during fourth quarter 1982. Travel by personal motor vehicles was particularly weak and declined 12 percent. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained more than a three-fourths share of the total, while airlines carried 20 percent of all fourth quarter travelers (Tables 1C and 1D).

In addition to spending longer durations away from home, fourth quarter travelers stayed slightly more in commercial lodging facilities, accounting for 38 percent of the total. Typical of family travel during the holiday season, nearly half of all travelers stayed with their friends and relatives, although there was a negligible decline from fourth quarter 1982 (Table 1D).

Travel for all purposes, except business/convention, declined this quarter when compared to the levels recorded one year before. Travel for "other pleasure" purposes, defined in the survey as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, fell six percent, and accounted for 30 percent of all person-trips. Travel to visit friends and relatives declined seven percent, despite the holiday season, although this type of travel comprised the largest share with 42 percent of the total (Table 1E).

Business/convention travel rebounded as the number of such person-trips grew 27 percent over the depressed levels recorded during the fourth quarter of 1982. Business/convention travel grew each month of the fourth quarter after declining seven of the nine preceding months (Table 1E).

Vacation travel declined in share of total travel this quarter. Fifty-seven percent of all 1983 fourth quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to 62 percent one year before. The incidence of weekend travel also fell to 42 percent of all person-trips compared to 49 percent (Table 1E).

The most affluent households maintained about the same level of travel as during the fourth quarter of 1982. Total person-trips taken by persons with family incomes greater than $30,000 per annum declined less than two percent and comprised 42 percent of all person-trips for the quarter. Households earning less than $30,000 annually reported an 11 percent decline (Table 1G).

The South continued to be the number one choice as a travel destination and garnered 22 percent of total person-trips during the fourth quarter, although this was two percentage points less than the year before. The Frontier West, with 16 percent, was the second most popular destination region. The George Washington Country and Mountain West regions, however, were the only areas to increase their share of the total travel market this quarter over 1982 (Table 1H).

The Great Lakes Country (20 percent) and The South (19 percent) were the two greatest producers of travelers during the fourth quarter. The Eastern Gateway, George Washington Country, Mountain West and Far West regions produced marginal increases in travel this quarter from the previous year (Table 1I).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. But, during the fourth quarter of 1983, there was a shift in percent share of all travel from personal motor vehicles to other modes. The number of auto/-truck/RV person-trips comprised 76 percent of all person-trips, compared to 83 percent in the fourth quarter of 1982. In all, travelers reported 96 million trips by these modes during this period, a decline of ten percent from the same quarter of 1982, and 193 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, 12 percent less than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel and during the fourth quarter there was a substantial increase in the number of Americans using this mode. Travel by air comprised 20 percent of all fourth quarter 1983 person-trips compared to 13 percent one year before. Americans took 35 million trips and 50 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/-truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/-truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.02	2.06	1.46	1.48
Miles per trip*	600	630	1,580	2,000
Nights per trip	4.5	3.9	7.4	8.1

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart also indicates that the trend toward longer durations continued among auto/truck/RV travelers, as with overall travel, but declines in average nights per trip were evident among air travelers. Declining durations for air trips undoubtedly reflect the large increase in business travelers using this mode (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 39 percent of air person-trips this quarter, than travel using personal motor vehicles (14 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 77 percent of the auto and 52 percent of the air travel markets (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (58 percent), than auto/truck/RV travelers (34 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (51 percent) (Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During the fourth quarter, 37 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, nearly the same percentage as in 1982 (Table 3D).

Air travel parties are, on the other hand, generally smaller than average. With 1.46 persons per trip, they are smaller than those traveling by other modes. This quarter there was a large increase in the proportion of children included on the air trips, from 14 percent in 1982 to 25 percent, with a corresponding decline in the percentage of adults traveling alone (Table 2D).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation used. More travelers using personal motor vehicles visited The South than any other single region, while a the greatest percentage of air travelers preferred the Far West region. About one-fifth of both auto/truck/RV and air travelers traveled to the northeast. By area, large cities and small cities were each visited by 36 percent of all air travelers and 14 percent of all air travelers visited destinations outside the U.S. Rural areas were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were again different for the two modes. Air travelers originated fairly equally from all regions, although the Far West produced the greatest volume, accounting for 18 percent of the total number of air person-trips. The Great Lakes Country generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel, 22 percent, followed by The South with 20 percent. By type of area, the two modes diverged again. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by small cities this quarter (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Seventy-two percent of all fourth quarter 1983 travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes, three percentage points less than the previous year. A total of 91 million trips and 184 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during October, November, and December. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was greatest during November, instead of December as in 1982, quite possibly because of the severe weather previously noted for December (Tables 1A and 1B).

Business/convention travel grew most dramatically, and was the only type of travel to show an increase over last year. A total of 33 million trips and 47 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 5.9 million American adults. This represents 18 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A and 1B).

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table D shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business travel. Further, the duration of pleasure trips increased by one full night in 1983's fourth quarter, as was also true during the third quarter of the year (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.02	2.06	1.44	1.41
Miles per trip*	760	740	1,020	1,030
Nights per trip	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.2

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was again apparent during the fourth quarter. Forty-eight percent of all fourth quarter business travelers were traveling solo, as compared to only 20 percent of pleasure traveler (Tables 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Thirty-nine percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, nearly the same percentage as during the fourth quarter of 1982. Not surprisingly, business travelers were much less likely to take children on the trip (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly fewer vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1982. Only five percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 14 percent the year before. The percentage of pleasure travelers classifing their trip as a vacation did not change significantly from the previous year. Vacation travel accounted for 74 percent of all fourth quarter pleasure travel (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers there was a much greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities, (79 percent), than in other types of lodging. On the other hand, pleasure travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives. Additionally, business travelers decreased the number of day, as well as single night, trips this quarter (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 81 percent and 56 percent, respectively. The proportion of business travel taken by air increased from 28 to 42 percent. Correspondingly, there was a decline in business/convention travel by personal motor vehicle (Tables 4A and 5A).

The South remained the number one destination choice among pleasure travelers, receiving 21 percent of the total. The South and Far West were visited most by business/convention travelers. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions were also popular as destinations among both types of travelers this quarter (Tables 4F and 5F).

The Frontier West and Far West regions produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers during the fourth quarter, 21 percent each, followed closely by The South. Among pleasure travelers, the Great Lakes Country produced the greatest volume, 22 percent of the total, followed by the South which generated 18 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4G and 5G).

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel declined more during the fourth quarter than at any other time during 1983, as fewer Americans traveled on vacation during each month of the quarter. In all, 71 million trips and 144 million person-trips were recorded during October, November and December, a decline of eight percent and 11 percent, respectively (Tables 1A and 1B).

Despite the decline in the number of vacation travelers the increase in trip duration was greater than for other types of travel, and somewhat mitigated the decline in person-trips. Vacation person-nights actually increased by 12 percent over the fourth quarter of 1982 (Tables 6A and 6B). However, average round-trip distance declined moderately for the first time during the year (Table 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.02	2.09
Miles per trip*	820	850
Nights per trip	6.5	5.3

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Vacation travel is ususally longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel. Nearly one-fourth of all vacation person-trips during the quarter involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles, and another eight percent traveled to destinations outside the U.S. In addition, 55 percent showed durations of four nights or more (Tables 6A and 6B).

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties. During the fourth quarter, 29 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 27 percent in 1982, and 41 percent included children (Table 6D).

Vacationers this quarter were more inclined to travel by air than last year at this time. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation grew from 13 percent in 1982 to 17 percent, although personal motor vehicle travel still accounted for the majority of vacation travel with an 80 percent share (Table 6A).

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-four percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. During the fourth quarter visiting friends and relatives was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for 53 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities comprised for 41 percent (Table 6C).

Typical of the holiday season, 54 percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, about the same percentage as one year ago. Use of commercial facilities also changed little from 1982 and accounted for a 32 percent share (Table 6B).

The South maintained its popularity this quarter as the preferred destination spot for vacation travel, receiving 24 percent of all vacation person-trips, the same as one year before. The George Washington Country and Mountain West regions and areas outside the U.S. were the only other destinations reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6F and 6H).

The Great Lakes Country region was the largest producer of vacation travel (23 percent), barely capturing the lead from The South (21 percent). Small cities generated more vacation travel this quarter than other areas, followed by rural areas of the country (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 52 million trips and 107 million person-trips over weekends during the fourth quarter of 1983, down 15 percent and 17 percent, respectively. On the average, 16 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Despite the decline in the number of adults traveling over weekends, trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Weekend travel parties were only negligibly smaller than during the fourth quarter of 1982, but the chart below indicates that distances and durations traveled by weekenders were longer than during the previous year (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	1983	1982
Persons per trip	2.05	2.09
Miles per trip*	590	530
Nights per trip	2.5	2.3

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. In the fourth quarter of 1983, 47 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while 14 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (60 percent), while an additional 21 percent included durations of one night or less (Table 7A and 7B).

Forty-one percent of all weekend person-trips included children, the same percentage as during the fourth quarter of 1982. And, despite the slightly smaller average travel party size, the percentage of travel parties with four or more persons, grew from 23 percent to 31 percent (Table 7E).

Not surprisingly, the vast majority of weekend travel occurred by personal motor vehicles. Eighty-nine percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, while ten percent traveled by air, up from five percent during the previous year (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling mainly by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends and relatives this quarter. Fifty-four percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 25 percent were on "other pleasure" trips. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 14 percent of the total, up from 11 percent in 1982 (Table 7C).

Sixty percent of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives, up from 51 percent during the previous year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 30 percent, while other facilities accounted for only eight percent of the total (Table 7B).

The South region received nearly one-fourth of all weekend travelers during the fourth quarter, about the same percentage as the year before. However, the largest growth was to the Mountain West region which grew from a five percent to nine percent share. Rural areas were visited by 48 percent of these travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Great Lakes Country region and The South were the leading producers of weekend travel during the fourth quarter, with each region contributing about one-fifth of the total number of weekend person-trips. Most of these travelers originated from small cities (48 percent) while the fewest were from large cities (22 percent) (Table 7G and 7H).

U.S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the fourth quarter of 1983, 65 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, one percentage point more than the previous year. A monthly average of 39 million adults traveled during each month of the year. In all, 541 trips were recorded, a 0.6 percent increase over 1982. Smaller travel parties resulted in a one percent declined in person-trips, which totaled 1.06 billion for 1983.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during each quarter of the year, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the third quarter than at any other time during the year. The number of trips taken during the fourth quarter fell 29 percent from the level recorded during the third quarter. This compares to a 23 percent decline the year before. The number of person-trips declined at a faster rate because of the drop in the average travel party size from 2.05 persons during the third quarter to 1.85 during the fourth.

Travel to visit friends and relatives declined only two percent from the third quarter as the winter holidays encouraged Americans to take family-related trips. This is only the second year out of the five years during which the survey has been conducted in which more travel to visit friends and relatives has occurred during the third than fourth quarter. This year, the severe weather during December may have been the cause.

As in past years, auto/truck/RV travel occurred less often during the fourth quarter than during either the second or third quarters of 1983. Air travel, however, was stronger than at any other time during the year, at least partially due to the surge in business/convention travel this quarter.

Fourth quarter vacation and weekend travel surpassed only the ususally low first quarter level. Vacation and weekend person-trips in 1983 declined three percent and four percent, respectively, from 1982.

Details on travel during the first, second and third quarters of 1983 are published in individual reports, available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $60.00 each. A report on the full-year results of the 1983 National Travel Survey will be available for $85.00 prepaid.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1983	U.S. Adults (Millions) 1982	Percent of U.S. Adults 1983	Percent of U.S. Adults 1982
Total population	170.7	168.3	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	37.6	40.0	22	24
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	16.1	17.2	9	10
Other pleasure	11.4	12.4	7	7
Business/convention	5.9	5.6	3	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	28.5	32.5	17	19
Air	6.9	5.6	4	3
Vacation trip	21.2	22.2	12	13
Weekend trip	16.0	19.0	9	11

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1983	Trips (millions) 1982	Person-trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1982
All trips	137.0	136.0	253.3	262.7
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	52.0	55.1	108.5	117.1
Other pleasure	39.0	40.5	75.1	79.6
Business/convention	32.8	26.4	47.2	37.3
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	95.5	106.6	192.9	219.6
Air	34.5	22.9	50.2	33.9
Vacation trip	71.2	77.6	143.8	162.0
Weekend trip	52.2	61.5	106.8	128.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1983	1982	1983	1982
200-299 miles	18%	23%	17%	23%
300-399 miles	18	17	18	19
400-599 miles	20	16	21	17
600-999 miles	13	15	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	16	12	17	11
2,000 miles or more	7	10	6	9
Outside contiguous U.S.	8	6	7	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	830	830	790	790
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	71%	80%	76%	83%
Airplane	25	17	20	13
Bus	4	2	3	2
Train	1	*	1	*
Other	*	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base:
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1983	1982	1983	1982
No nights	7%	9%	7%	8%
One night	12	12	13	12
2 to 3 nights	39	35	39	37
4 to 9 nights	30	32	30	31
10 nights or more	12	11	12	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.5
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends/relatives	44%	46%	47%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	38	38	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	4	5	4
Other	4	2	4	2
No nights	7	9	7	8

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1983	1982	1983	1982
Visit friends/relatives	38%	40%	42%	45%
Other pleasure	29	30	30	30
Business/convention	24	20	18	15
Other	11	11	10	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	52%	57%	57%	62%
Not a vacation trip	47	42	43	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	38%	45%	42%	49%
Not a weekend trip	61	54	57	51
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 -137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982- 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Travel Party Size	1983	1982	1983	1982
One	47%	42%	26%	22%
Two	34	37	37	38
Three	8	11	13	16
Four	6	7	14	15
Five or more	4	4	11	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	47%	42%	26%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	35	38	39	41
One adult with children	4	4	6	6
Two or more adults with children	14	16	28	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than $10,000	9%	12%	7%	10%
$10,000-$19,000	15	17	16	16
$20,000-$29,000	18	20	20	19
$30,000 or more	43	40	42	42
Not reported	15	11	15	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
Less than 18 years[2]	17%	17%
18-24 years	12	11
25-34 years	22	20
35-44 years	17	17
45-54 years	11	13
55-64 years	11	13
65 years or older	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Trips 1982	Percent of Person-trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1982
New England	4%	3%	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7	7	7
George Washington Country	10	8	11	9
The South	22	24	22	24
Great Lakes Country	15	16	15	16
Mountain West	5	4	6	4
Frontier West	16	17	16	17
Far West	14	14	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	6	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

Origin Region	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
New England	5%	5%	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	8	8	7
George Washington Country	11	9	11	9
The South	20	21	19	20
Great Lakes Country	19	23	20	24
Mountain West	5	4	7	4
Frontier West	17	16	16	17
Far West	13	14	14	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983 and 1982

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Area	1983	1982	1983	1982
Large SMSA	27%	29%	26%	27%
Small SMSA	28	31	29	30
Not an SMSA	38	34	42	36
Outside U.S.	7	6	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	30%	37	28%	36%
Small SMSA	40	36	41	37
Not an SMSA	30	27	30	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1982 - 136.0 million trips,
262.7 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	1%
300-399 miles	3	2
400-599 miles	16	14
600-999 miles	10	9
1,000-1,999 miles	33	36
2,000 miles or more	21	21
Outside contiguous U.S.	16	16
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,590 miles	1,580 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	1%
One night	9	12
2 to 3 nights	35	29
4 to 9 nights	37	38
10 nights or more	18	19
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.6 nights	7.4 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	35%	38%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	62	58
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	2	2
No nights	2	1

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* Less than 0.5 percent
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	30%	31%
Other pleasure	20	21
Business/convention	45	39
Other	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	43%	48%
Not a vacation trip	56	51
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	20%	21%
Not a weekend trip	80	79
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	68%	46%
Two	24	33
Three	3	5
Four	4	12
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	68%	46%
Two or more adults, without children	21	28
One adult with children	5	5
Two or more adults with children	7	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	5	7
$20,000-$29,999	17	16
$30,000 or more	56	54
Not reported	18	19
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	10%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	27
45-54 years	8
55-64 years	7
65 years or older	14
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	18	17
Great Lakes Country	13	12
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	13	12
Far West	20	23
Outside U.S.	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	5%
Eastern Gateway	11	12
George Washington Country	12	10
The South	14	16
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	18	16
Far West	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
50.2 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	38%	36%
Small SMSA	34	36
Not an SMSA	14	14
Outside U.S.	15	14
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	53%	52%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.5 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	24%
300-399 miles	23	23
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	600 miles	600 miles

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	7%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	40	42
4 to 9 nights	28	28
10 nights or more	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.4 nights	4.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	7
Other	2	4
No nights	8	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	42%	47%
Other pleasure	30	30
Business/convention	17	14
Other	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	56%	59%
Not a vacation trip	44	40
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	46%	48%
Not a weekend trip	53	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	19%
Two	39	38
Three	10	15
Four	8	15
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	39%	19%
Two or more adults, without children	39	41
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	17	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	18	18
$20,000-$29,999	20	22
$30,000 or more	39	39
Not reported	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	7
Frontier West	18	18
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G· Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	10	11
The South	23	20
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	18	16
Far West	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	24%
Small SMSA	29	27
Not an SMSA	43	47
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	22%	22%
Small SMSA	42	43
Not an SMSA	36	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
192.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	10%	8%
300-399 miles	13	14
400-599 miles	26	24
600-999 miles	11	12
1,000-1,999 miles	22	27
2,000 miles or more	8	8
Outside contiguous U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,020 miles	1,020 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	56%	56%
Airplane	40	42
Bus	1	1
Train	2	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	6%
One night	15	18
2 to 3 nights	41	39
4 to 9 nights	29	28
10 nights or more	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.8 nights	4.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	12%	14%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	80	79
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	3	5
Other	2	2
No nights	7	6

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	4%	5%
Not a vacation trip	95	95
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	11%	16%
Not a weekend trip	88	84
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 22.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	69%	48%
Two	23	32
Three	2	4
Four	6	15
Five or mor	*	1
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	69%	48%
Two or more adults, without children	22	30
One adult with children	*	1
Two or more adults with children	7	18
Total	100%	100%

---

*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	6	5
$20,000-$29,999	12	13
$30,000 or more	70	58
Not reported	9	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	29
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	8	6
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	15	13
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	17	20
Far West	20	23
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	5%
Eastern Gateway	3	3
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	22	19
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	21	21
Far West	16	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	42%	43%
Small SMSA	31	29
Not an SMSA	22	23
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	22%
Small SMSA	34	43
Not an SMSA	31	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.8 million business/convention trips,
47.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	18%
300-399 miles	20	20
400-599 miles	17	19
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	14	15
2,000 miles or more	8	7
Outside contiguous U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	810 miles	760 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	76%	81%
Airplane	19	14
Bus	5	3
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	6%	6%
One night	10	10
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	32	32
10 nights or more	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.7 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	56%	56%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	32	29
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	4	6
Other	3	*
No nights	6	6

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	75%	74%
Not a vacation trip	25	26
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	45%	46%
Not a weekend trip	54	53
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	20%
Two	38	37
Three	10	15
Four	7	14
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	39%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	41	42
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	15	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	18	18
$20,000-$29,999	20	21
$30,000 or more	39	40
Not reported	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	17%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	12	11
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	14	16
Mountain West	8	7
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	20	22
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	17	15
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	25%	22%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	38	43
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	29%	27%
Small SMSA	44	44
Not an SMSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million pleasure trips,
183.6 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	16%	16%
300-399 miles	19	20
400-599 miles	16	15
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	16	17
2,000 miles or more	9	7
Outside contiguous U.S.	10	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	880 miles	820 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	74%	80%
Airplane	21	17
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	1%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	35	35
4 to 9 nights	38	38
10 nights or more	18	17
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.6 nights	6.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	54%	54%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	5	8
Other	5	4
No nights	2	1

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	51%	53%
Other pleasure	42	41
Business/convention	2	1
Other	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	42%	44%
Not a weekend trip	57	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, [illegible]

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	41%	20%
Two	35	35
Three	11	16
Four	7	14
Five or more	[illegible]	15
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	41	[illegible]
Two or more adults, without children	47	[illegible]
One adult with children	2	[illegible]
Two or more adults with children	10	[illegible]
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	17	19
$20,000-$29,999	20	21
$30,000 or more	37	38
Not reported	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	5	8
Frontier West	14	12
Far West	13	12
Outside U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	21	23
Mountain West	6	8
Frontier West	14	11
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	29	28
Not an SMSA	39	42
Outside U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	29%	27%
Small SMSA	41	42
Not an SMSA	30	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million vacation trips,
143.8 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips
by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	24%
300-399 miles	22	23
400-599 miles	18	22
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	13	11
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	620 miles	590 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	84%	89%
Airplane	13	10
Bus	2	1
Train	1	1
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	16	16
2 to 3 nights	62	60
4 to 9 nights	18	20
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.5 nights	2.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	57%	60%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	32	30
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	4
Other	3	2
No nights	5	5

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	50%	54%
Other pleasure	30	25
Business/convention	8	6
Other	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	57%	59%
Not a vacation trip	43	41
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	41%	20%
Two	36	35
Three	9	14
Four	8	16
Five or more	6	15
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	41%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	36	39
One adult with children	6	7
Two or more adults with children	17	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	16	17
$20,000-$29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	43	41
Not reported	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	9
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	4%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
George Washington Country	10	11
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	14	16
Mountain West	6	9
Frontier West	17	15
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1983

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	20	21
Mountain West	6	9
Frontier West	20	17
Far West	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base. 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1983

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	23%	22%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	44	48
Outside U.S.	3	1
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	48	48
Not an SMSA	28	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 52.2 million weekend trips,
106.8 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by
Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1983

U.S. Adults (millions)

Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-date
Total population	168.9	169.4	170.1	170.7	169.8
Took one or more trips	[illegible]	[illegible]	51.0	27.6	39.0
Purpose of Trip					
Visit friends/relatives	11.1	12.4	17.2	16.1	14.2
Other pleasure	7.3	15.7	24.0	11.4	14.6
Business/convention	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.0
Mode of Transport					
Auto/truck/RV	21.2	29.6	43.9	28.5	30.8
Air	6.2	7.1	8.6	6.9	7.2
Vacation	14.4	21.8	36.5	21.2	23.5
Weekend trip	13.5	18.4	21.4	16.0	17.3

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table [illegible]: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, [illegible]

Trip Characteristic	Trips (millions) 1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year to Date	Person-trips (millions) 1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year to Date
All trips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends or relatives	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other pleasure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business or convention	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mode of transportation										
Auto/truck/RV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vacation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekend trip	[illegible]	[illegible]	66.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together, on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or ."no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Goergia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statisical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight Discover America travel regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provided demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1983

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,072
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	911
Total number of qualifying trips	1,485

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER, 1983

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	+1**
Eastern Gateway	7	+1*
George Washington Country	10	+1*
The South	27	+1
Great Lakes Country	15	+2
Mountain West	5	+1*
Frontier West	16	+1
Far West	14	+1*
Outside U.S.	2	+2*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	18%	±2%
300-399 miles	18	±1
400-499 miles	10	±2*
500-599 miles	10	±1*
600-999 miles	13	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	16	±2
2,000 miles or more	7	±2*
Outside continental U.S.	8	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7	±1*
One night	12	±2*
2-3 nights	39	±4
4-9 nights	30	±3
10 nights or more	12	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	9	±1
$10,000-$19,999	15	±1
$20,000-$29,999	18	±1
$30,000 or more	43	±2
Refused	15	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	44	±2
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	±4
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	4	±1**
No nights	7	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Eastern Gateway	9	±1*
George Washington Country	11	±3*
The South	20	±1
Great Lakes Country	19	±2
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	17	±2
Far West	13	±2*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	38	±3
Other pleasure	29	±1
Business/convention	24	±3
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	71	±3
Air	25	±4
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	52	±3
Not a vacation	47	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	38	±2
Not over weekend	61	±2

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1984
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- During the first quarter of 1984, the U.S. continued a trend of strong economic growth.
- Despite the good economic climate, travel for the first quarter of 1984 was depressed below year-earlier levels as Americans apparently continued to concentrate on restocking of durable goods.
- Americans took 86 million trips during the first quarter, four percent fewer than the year before. Person-trips numbered 152 million, down 13 percent.
- Travel parties were smaller, although Americans took trips that were longer in duration, averaging 5.2 nights.
- Travel by personal motor vehicles accounted for the majority of travel during the first quarter of 1984, although a greater percentage occurred by air this quarter as compared to last year.
- An equal percentage of travelers stayed in commercial lodging and with friends and relatives. The percent of those staying at commercial lodgings grew four percentage points over last year.
- Households earning $30,000 or more annually comprised half of all person-trips taken during the quarter and increased their volume of travel eight percent over last year.
- The South was not only the number one destination region, but also one of the top producers of travelers during this period. The Mountain West and areas outside the U. S., however, were the only destinations to experience growth during 1984's first quarter.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the first quarter of 1984.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the first quarter of 1984 compared to the same period of 1983. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the first quarter 1984 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the first quarter of 1984, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the first report is a series of reports based on the 1984 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add 18 or more questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER, 1984

Economic Developments

For the first three months of the new year, the economy continued the strong growth pattern that began in the second quarter of last year. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the first quarter of 1984.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983 (Percent change from previous year)

	1984	1983
Dollar GNP	11.7%	5.0%
Real GNP	7.8	.3
Personal income	10.1	5.1
Corporate profits after tax	37.2	-4.2
Consumer price index	4.4	3.6
Travel price index	5.8	2.6
Payroll employment	3.9	-1.8

The upswing in the first quarter of 1984 was contrary to the moderate growth rate in the second half of 1983. Dollar GNP grew almost 12 percent this quarter over last year at this time, and at an annual rate of almost 13 percent from the fourth quarter of 1983. Real GNP rose by nearly eight percent over the first quarter of 1983, and at an annual growth of over eight percent from the previous quarter. A major portion of the rapid growth in this quarter was the result of businesses boosting their inventory levels.

Consumer prices maintained moderate rates of increase and were up a little over four percent from first quarter, 1983. Travel prices grew at a rate greater than the consumer prices and more than twice the rate of increase posted during the first quarter of last year.

The rate of growth in personal income remained strong and well above the rate of inflation in consumer and travel prices. Consumer credit grew faster than in any quarter since 1954 and coupled with growth in personal income, provided real gains in consumer purchasing power.

Payroll employment rose at a rate of four percent for the quarter, with February posting the fastest annual growth rate since September 1983.

Gains in payroll employment and personal income along with the moderate rise in consumer prices, supported the rise in retail sales. Retail sales rose well above the first quarter of 1983, increasing at an annual growth rate of 13.3 percent.

Corporate profits not only jumped well over first quarter 1983, but well over the fourth quarter's level as well. Capital spending moved ahead as businesses put forth efforts to build their inventories to meet the fast pace of sales.

Consumer expectations continued to remain strong following the trend set in the previous quarter, even though the consumer confidence index experienced a small decline in February and March. The Conference Board reported that the modest decline could be attributed to the drop in stock prices. However, consumers maintained positive attitudes about present business and economic conditions. Reflecting this degree of optimism, the buying plan index experienced strong gains in January and February.[1]

In summary, during the first quarter of 1984, the economic conditions were good, employment rose, personal income gained as well as the demand for credit, and consumer prices were moderate. Consumers, however, continued to concentrate a large proportion of their strengthened purchasing power on major durable goods rather than on more travel.

Weather Conditions

The second major cold wave of the winter season hit most of the U. S. in mid-January. By February, normal temperatures prevailed over most of the nation, however by mid-month severe hail storms, tornadoes, and floods struck many southern states. By the end of the month, late winter snow storms moved across the northern part of the country. In March, temperatures were cooler than normal and the northeast was buried under snow, Texas was plagued with severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, and the southwest was threatened by a dryspell.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, January-March, 1984.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 1984 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 15 percent of all American adults, or 27 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the first quarter, two percentage points less than one year ago. (Tables 1A and 1B).

During the quarter, Americans took a total of 86 million trips, a four percent decrease from one year before and 152 million person-trips, 13 percent fewer than in the first quarter of 1983 (Table 1B).

In addition to smaller travel parties, first quarter travel activity was slightly longer in duration than last year, while distances traveled were shorter, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.77	1.96
Miles per trip*	890	900
Nights per trip	5.2	5.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Person-miles traveled by U. S. residents in this country declined 14 percent, as travel outside the U.S. increased over last year. Travelers who braved the frigid weather spent more nights away from home; however, smaller travel parties caused an overall 12 percent decline in total person-nights away from home (Tables 1C and 1D).

Travel by personal motor vehicles maintained nearly a three-fourths share of the total. Travel by airlines carried 23 percent of all first quarter travelers (Tables 1C and 1D).

A greater percentage of first quarter travelers stayed in commercial lodgings than during the first quarter 1983. While an equal percentage stayed with friends and relatives, these travelers numbered fewer than last year (Table 1D).

By purpose of trip, visiting friends/relatives experienced the largest decline compared to first quarter last year, while other pleasure travel, which includes outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment, experienced the least decline, five percent (Table 1E).

The total number of vacation trips increased two percent, but total vacation person-trips fell by five percent this quarter over first quarter, 1983. The percentage share of total person-trips, which were vacations, however, increased. Weekend travel declined by 17 percent on person-trips basis from last year (Table 1B).

Total person-trips taken by persons with family incomes greater than $30,000 per annum increased eight percent and comprised 50 percent of all person-trips for the quarter. Households earning less than $30,000 annually reported a substantial decline in travel this quarter (Table 1G).

Travel to the Mountain West increased sharply for the first quarter of 1984 over the same time last year, and along with areas outside the U. S., was the only destination region to experience growth. Travel to places outside the U. S. rose three percent over last year (Table 1H).

The New England region was the only region to report growth as a producer of travel, even though the Great Lakes Country, The South, and Far West regions maintained dominate positions as regions of origin of travel (Table 1I).

Mode of Transportation

Americans continued to travel more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. Auto/truck/RV person-trips comprised 74 percent of all person-trips, compared to 75 percent in the first quarter of 1983. In all, travelers reported 59 million trips by these modes during this period, a decline of one percent from the same quarter of 1983, and 112 million auto/-truck/RV person-trips, 15 percent less than the previous year (Table 1B and 1C).

Airlines remained the second most preferred mode, capturing 23 percent of all first quarter, 1984 person-trips. Americans took over 24 million trips and 35 million person-trips by air during the first three months of the year, down nearly six percent, and three percent respectively from the high volume first quarter of 1983 (Tables 1B and 1C).

Table C below summarizes some of the major differences between auto/truck/RV trips and air trips during the first quarter. Air travel was found to be more than three times longer in distance and nearly twice as long in duration as personal motor vehicle travel. Travel parties, however, continued to be significantly larger among auto/truck/RV travelers than among those traveling by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.91	2.22	1.48	1.43
Miles per trip*	600	620	1,840	1,940
Nights per trip	4.3	4.3	7.8	8.0

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The average travel party size increased for air travel during the quarter, although duration and distance declined. Travel by auto/truck/RV declined both in the average travel party size and distance; however, durations remained unchanged (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Pleasure travelers comprised 71 percent of the auto/truck/RV person-trips and 62 percent of the air travel person-trips. Business/convention travelers comprised 30 percent of air person-trips this quarter and 13 percent of auto/truck/RV person-trips (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (59 percent), than auto/truck/RV travelers (37 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (49 percent) (Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During the first quarter, 38 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, the same percentage as recorded during the first quarter, 1983 (Table 3D).

On the other hand, air travel parties are generally smaller than average. During the first quarter, air travel parties increased slightly in size over first quarter of 1983, with 1.48 persons per trip, up from 1.43 (Table 2D).

Travel destinations also differ depending upon the type of transportation used. As was true during the first quarter of last year, The South was the most preferred destination region of the country by both air and auto/truck/RV travelers. However, a large percentage of air travelers traveled to the Far West. By area, large cities were visited by 35 percent of all air travelers and 16 percent of all air travelers visited destinations outside the U. S. Personal motor vehicle travelers preferred to visit rural areas or small cities (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

The Great Lakes Country region, which generated 22 percent of the total number of air person-trips, rose sharply as a travel producer over first quarter 1983. The South produced the greatest volume of auto/ truck/RV travel, with a 25 percent share of total person-trip volume for 1984's first quarter, and a 12 percent increase in auto/truck/RV travel over 1983's first quarter. Auto/truck/RV travel was fairly equally produced by small cities and rural areas, while large cities produced the major volume of air travel (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Sixty-nine percent of all first quarter 1984 travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes, down from the 70 percent from the previous year. A total of 54 million trips and 105 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during the quarter, down seven percent and 15 percent, respectively, from 1983's first quarter. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was weakest in February, as inclement weather apparently caused many Americans to cancel or postpone these discretionary trips (Tables 1B and 1E).

Business/convention travel was somewhat stronger than pleasure travel, but still fell nearly eight percent below last year's person-trip volume. A total of 21 million trips and 26 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 5.3 million American adults. This represented 17 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A,1B and 1E).

Pleasure travel differs from business/convention travel in a number of ways. Table D shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel. In the first quarter of 1984, business/convention travel was approximately 20 percent longer in distance, but 36 percent shorter in duration, than the average pleasure trip. Not surprisingly, travel parties were larger among pleasure travelers than for those on business or convention trips, as indicated below (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.93	2.13	1.23	1.37
Miles per trip*	880	920	1,060	1,110
Nights per trip	5.9	5.6	3.8	4.0

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Business/convention travelers are much more likely to be traveling alone than are pleasure travelers. Over two-thirds of all first quarter, 1984 business/convention person-trips were taken by parties of one, compared to 20 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-two percent of all pleasure person-trips included children. Not surprisingly, business travelers were much less likely to take children on the trips(Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined more vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1983. Only eleven percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to nine percent the year before. The percentage of pleasure travelers classifying their trip as a vacation rose six percentage points over last year to 80 percent of all first quarter pleasure travel this year (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure person-trips were shorter in distance but longer in duration than during 1983's first quarter. Hotels and motels apparently benefitted from this and hosted 39 percent of all pleasure travelers during the period. Business travelers, however, reported somewhat shorter durations than last year. Those business/convention travelers who did spend nights away from home reported a greater reliance on commercial lodging facilities, while pleasure travelers spent more nights with friends or relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

As always, most pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicles (76 percent), while 21 percent occurred by air. Business/convention travelers took 41 percent of their person-trips by this mode (Tables 4A and 5A).

As destinations, the Eastern Gateway and Mountain West regions enjoyed increased visitation by U. S. pleasure travelers, yet the South remained the number one destination choice, receiving 24 percent of all pleasure person-trips and 33 percent of all business/convention person-trips (Tables 4F and 5F).

The Great Lakes Country and The South regions produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers during the first quarter, 28 percent and 24 percent, respectively. Among pleasure travelers, The South produced the greatest volume, 21 percent of the total, followed by the Great Lakes Country which generated 19 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4G and 5G).

Vacation Travel

The number of vacation trips grew nearly two percent during the first quarter. In all, 48 million vacation trips were recorded during the first three months of the year, up from 47 million trips in 1983's first quarter. A reduction in the average travel party size, however, resulted in a five percent decline in vacation person-trips (Tables 1A and 1B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.95	2.09
Miles per trip*	970	1,020
Nights per trip	6.2	6.6

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

As indicated in the table above, vacation travel is usually longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel. In the first quarter of 1984, 15 percent of all person-trips reported as vacations involved straight-line round-trip distances of 2,000 miles or more. Nearly half of all vacation person-trips showed durations of four nights or more, significantly higher than the 39 percent evident for travel in general (Tables 6A and 6B).

Vacation travel in 1984's first quarter continued to be more family-oriented than non-vacation travel. Twenty-one percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more people, and 37 percent included children (Table 6D).

Vacationers, following the trend set in the fourth quarter, were more inclined to travel by air than last year at this time. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation grew from 20 percent in 1983 to 25 percent this year, although personal motor vehicle travel still accounted for the majority of vacation travel (Table 6A).

There was considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-one percent of all vacation person-trips was taken primarily for pleasure purposes. During the first quarter, visiting friends and relatives was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for 44 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities increased three percentage points over first quarter last year (Table 6C).

More vacation person-trips included nights spent in commercial lodgings, which rose seven percent over first quarter last year, than vacation person-trips spent with friends or relatives, which dropped 16 percent (Table 6B).

Although The South region maintained its popularity as the most preferred destination region, its share of total vacation travel declined two percentage points from the first quarter of last year, producing a 12 percent drop in total vacation person-trips. The Eastern Gateway, Mountain West regions, and areas outside the U.S. were the only destinations reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6F and 6H).

The Great Lakes Country region moved into first place as a producer of vacation travel for the first quarter, with a hefty increase in travel generated, capturing the lead from The South, which declined ten percent in travel volume produced from first quarter last year. Small cities generated more vacation travel this quarter than other areas, while rural areas generated the least (Tables 6G and 6H).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 36 million trips and 70 million person-trips over weekends during the first quarter of 1984, down seven percent and 17 percent, respectively, from the same quarter of 1983. On the average, 12 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

The average weekend travel party size was ten percent smaller this quarter than for the first quarter of 1983. The chart below indicates that the duration of trips taken by weekenders were slightly longer than during the previous year (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.94	2.16
Miles per trip*	560	580
Nights per trip	2.3	2.2

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. In the first quarter of 1984, 44 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while 10 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, weekend travel for the quarter involved more overnight stays than during the first quarter last year (Tables 7A and 7B).

As occurred for some of the other types of travel this quarter, taking children along on weekend trips was common. Forty percent of all weekend person-trips included one or more individuals under the age of 18 (Table 7D).

Not surprisingly, most weekenders traveled by personal motor vehicles, while 11 percent flew to their destinations. Little change was noted in these percentages since the first quarter of 1983 (Table 7A).

Pleasure-related activities prompted an overwhelming share of weekend travel. Almost half of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends or relatives. Other pleasure purposes, accounted 31 percent of the total, the same as last year (Table 7C).

Weekend travelers reported a greater reliance on friends and relatives for overnight accommodations this quarter than last year. Such usage was reported by fifty-five percent of all weekend travelers, up two percentage points from last year (Table 7B).

The Far West region was the number one destination region for weekend travelers during first quarter, 1984, capturing a 22 percent share of total weekend person-trips, and ousting The South region from the lead it had last year. However, the Mountain West, reported the largest growth (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Mountain West and New England regions both experienced substantial growth during the this quarter as producers of weekend travel. The Far West and The South regions generated the greater number of weekend travelers, although the Far West region produced 21 percent more weekend person-trips, while The South produced nine percent fewer than last year (Table 7G and 7H).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total Population	171.3	168.9	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	26.5	28.5	15	17
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	9.4	11.4	5	7
Other pleasure	8.2	7.9	5	5
Business/convention	5.3	5.4	3	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	19.3	21.2	11	13
Air	6.0	6.0	4	4
Vacation trip	14.6	14.4	9	9
Weekend trip	11.5	13.5	7	8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Trips (millions)		Person-trips (millions)	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
All trips	85.9	89.6	152.0	175.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	28.2	32.1	54.9	70.1
Other pleasure	26.0	25.9	49.8	53.3
Business/convention	21.0	20.4	25.9	28.0
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	58.8	59.4	112.1	131.6
Air	23.9	25.4	35.3	36.3
Vacation trip	47.6	46.8	92.9	97.8
Weekend trip	36.2	39.1	70.2	84.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1984	1983	1984	1983
200-299 miles	19%	20%	20%	22%
300-399 miles	14	17	14	19
400-599 miles	20	13	20	14
600-999 miles	14	15	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	13	16	11	14
2,000 miles or more	14	13	13	11
Outside Contiguous U.S.	7	7	7	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	930	970	890	900
Mode of Transportation	1984	1983	1984	1983
Auto/truck/RV	69%	66%	74%	75%
Airplane	28	28	23	21
Bus	2	3	2	3
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	*	1	*	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1984	1983	1984	1983
No nights	6%	11%	6%	12%
One night	16	15	15	15
2 to 3 nights	39	33	40	34
4 to 9 nights	29	29	28	27
10 nights or more	10	12	11	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.1
Type of Lodging	1984	1983	1984	1983
Home of friends /relatives	41%	41%	43%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	42	43	39
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	3	1	3
Other	2	1	2	1
No nights	6	11	6	12

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1984	1983	1984	1983
Visit friends/relatives	33%	36%	36%	40%
Other pleasure	30	29	33	30
Business/convention	25	22	17	16
Other	12	14	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	55%	53%	61%	57%
Not a Vacation trip	45	46	39	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	42%	44%	46%	48%
Not a weekend trip	58	55	54	51
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Pary Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Travel Party Size				
One	51%	43%	29%	22%
Two	33	35	37	35
Three	9	11	14	17
Four	5	6	12	12
Five or more	2	5	8	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	51%	43%	29%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	33	35	38	38
One adult with children	5	4	9	6
Two or more adults with children	11	18	24	34
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

First Quarter, 1984 - 82.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1983
Less than $10,000	6%	11%	5%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	11	14	13	14
$20,000-$29,999	19	22	19	23
$30,000 or more	50	41	50	40
Not reported	14	12	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1983
Less than 18 years[2]	16%	18%
18-24 years	11	12
25-34 years	23	21
35-44 years	19	19
45-54 years	13	11
55-64 years	11	13
65 years or older	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S.. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Quarter, 1983 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	4%	4%	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7	8	7
George Washington Country	9	7	8	7
The South	26	26	26	26
Great Lakes Country	11	11	10	12
Mountain West	6	4	6	3
Frontier West	12	19	15	18
Far West	18	17	18	18
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	6%	5%	6%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8	8	7
George Washington Country	10	9	9	8
The South	21	20	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	17	20	18
Mountain West	5	5	5	5
Frontier West	12	20	14	19
Far West	17	17	18	19
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Destination Area				
Large SMSA	31%	31%	31%	29%
Small SMSA	33	36	32	35
Not an SMSA	30	27	31	31
Outside U.S.	6	6	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large SMSA	31	37	35	37
Small SMSA	33	35	34	34
Not an SMSA	36	28	31	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1983 - 89.6 million trips,
175.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	*%	*%
300-399 miles	5	3
400-599 miles	5	6
600-999 miles	19	17
1,000-1,999 miles	19	20
2,000 miles or more	36	37
Outside Contiguous U.S.	15	17
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,830 miles	1,840 miles

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	2%
One night	11	8
2 to 3 nights	28	26
4 to 9 nights	38	40
10 nights or more	20	24
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.0 nights	7.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	28%	28%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	63	59
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	8
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	0	*
Other	4	3
No nights	3	2

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	21%	23%
Other pleasure	31	39
Business/convention	42	30
Other	6	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	55%	65%
Not a Vacation trip	45	35
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	21%	22%
Not a weekend trip	79	78
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	64%	43%
Two	29	39
Three	5	11
Four	1	4
Five or more	1	3
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	64%	43%
Two or more adults, without children	27	39
One adult with children	4	4
Two or more adults with children	5	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	10	11
$20,000-$29,999	14	15
$30,000 or more	54	50
Not reported	16	20
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	7%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	26
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	13
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington Country	6	5
The South	23	25
Great Lakes Country	5	4
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	13
Far West	22	21
Outside U.S.	14	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	14	15
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	14	14
Great Lakes Country	23	22
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	9	12
Far West	19	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	40%	35%
Small SMSA	30	29
Not an SMSA	16	20
Outside U.S.	14	16
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	49%	49%
Small SMSA	35	36
Not an SMSA	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million air trips,
35.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	27%
300-399 miles	19	17
400-599 miles	25	23
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	600 miles	600 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	8%	7%
One night	17	17
2 to 3 nights	44	46
4 to 9 nights	26	24
10 nights or more	5	9
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.9 nights	4.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	2
Other	1	1
No nights	8	7

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	38%	41%
Other pleasure	27	30
Business/convention	18	13
Other	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	56%	60%
Not a Vacation trip	44	40
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	51%	54%
Not a weekend trip	49	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	44%	23%
Two	35	37
Three	11	17
Four	6	14
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	44%	23%
Two or more adults, without children	35	39
One adult with children	7	10
Two or more adults with children	14	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	13	14
$20,000-$29,999	21	21
$30,000 or more	48	50
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	27	26
Great Lakes Country	13	13
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	12	15
Far West	17	17
Outside U.S.	2	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	24	25
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	13	14
Far West	17	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	28%	29%
Small SMSA	35	33
Not an SMSA	34	35
Outside U.S.	2	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	31%	30%
Small SMSA	36	33
Not an SMSA	33	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
112.1 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	10%	10%
300-399 miles	19	18
400-599 miles	19	18
600-999 miles	20	20
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	15	18
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,030 miles	1,060 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	50%	57%
Airplane	48	41
Bus	1	1
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	6%
One night	23	20
2 to 3 nights	37	40
4 to 9 nights	26	28
10 nights or more	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.6 nights	3.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	20%	23%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	69	63
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	0
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	1
Camper/RV/tent	1	3
Other	3	5
No nights	7	6

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	10%	11%
Not a vacation trip	90	89
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	20%	23%
Not a vacation trip	80	77
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	83%	67%
Two	14	22
Three	1	2
Four	1	3
Five or more	1	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	83%	67%
Two or more adults, without children	14	24
One adult with children	1	5
Two or more adults with children	1	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	3%
$10,000-$19,999	3	4
$20,000-$29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	62	60
Not reported	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	5%
18-24 years	7
25-34 years	29
35-44 years	26
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	11
George Washington Country	6	6
The South	33	33
Great Lakes Country	13	13
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	13	14
Far West	14	10
Outside U.S.	2	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	27	28
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	42%	43%
Small SMSA	35	33
Not an SMSA	24	23
Outside U.S.	2	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	33%	33%
Small SMSA	47	46
Not an SMSA	20	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convertion person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	21%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	19	18
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	14	14
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	950 miles	880 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	73%	76%
Airplane	24	21
Bus	3	3
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	4%
One night	14	15
2 to 3 nights	38	39
4 to 9 nights	31	29
10 nights or more	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.7 nights	5.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	39
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	5	6
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	1	*
No nights	4	4

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	79%	80%
Not a Vacation trip	21	20
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	51%	52%
Not a weekend trip	49	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	40%	20%
Two	39	40
Three	11	18
Four	7	13
Five or more	3	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	40%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	37	38
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	15	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	16	15
$20,000-$29,999	18	18
$30,000 or more	45	48
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Year, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington	9	8
The South	26	24
Great Lakes Country	10	9
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	11	15
Far West	17	19
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips;

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	7%
Eastern Gateway	8	9
George Washington Country	11	9
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	12	13
Far West	18	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	26%	27%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	33	33
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	37%	35%
Small SMSA	35	34
Not an SMSA	28	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 54.2 million pleasure trips,
104.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	16%	16%
300-399 miles	10	10
400-599 miles	19	20
600-999 miles	15	16
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	16	15
Outside Contiguous U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	1,040 miles	970 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	69%	73%
Airplane	27	25
Bus	3	2
Train	0	0
Other	1	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	1%	1%
One night	12	11
2 to 3 nights	37	40
4 to 9 nights	35	33
10 nights or more	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.0 nights	6.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	44	46
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	6	7
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	1	2
No nights	1	1

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	44%
Other pleasure	46	47
Business/convention	4	3
Other	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	49%
Not a weekend trip	53	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	20%
Two	41	42
Three	11	17
Four	6	13
Five or more	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	39%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	42	43
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	15	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	16	15
$20,000-$29,999	17	16
$30,000 or more	46	48
Not reported	13	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	17%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	25	26
Great Lakes Country	9	8
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	9	12
Far West	22	20
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	7%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	11	9
The South	17	19
Great Lakes Country	22	21
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	11	13
Far West	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	27	27%
Small SMSA	31	30
Not an SMSA	32	33
Outside U.S.	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	36%	35%
Small SMSA	37	37
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 47.6 million vacation trips,
92.9 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	26%
300-399 miles	18	18
400-599 miles	27	27
600-999 miles	20	19
1,000-1,999 miles	5	6
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside Contiguous U.S.	2	1
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	570 miles	560 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	84%	88%
Airplane	13	11
Bus	1	*
Train	1	1
Other	1	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	4%
One night	20	19
2 to 3 nights	65	66
4 to 9 nights	12	11
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.2 nights	2.3 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	20%	55%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	69	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	0	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	0	1
Camper/RV/tent	1	2
Other	3	1
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	46%	47%
Other pleasure	30	31
Business/convention	11	8
Other	13	14
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	62%	65%
Not a vacation trip	38	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	43%	22%
Two	35	36
Three	12	18
Four	8	15
Five or more	2	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	43%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	34	37
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	17	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	3%
$10,000-$19,999	14	15
$20,000-$29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	52	53
Not reported	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	21%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	7
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	9
George Washington	12	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	13	12
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	15
Far West	23	22
Outside U.S.	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	11	9
The South	21	22
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	10	13
Far West	23	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large SMSA	33%	34%
Small SMSA	34	30
Not an SMSA	31	35
Outside U.S.	2	1
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large SMSA	33%	32%
Small SMSA	38	36
Not an SMSA	29	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 36.2 million weekend trips,
70.2 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a SMSA of less than one million population (Small SMSA), and (3) Not in an SMSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Goergia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statisical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight Discover America travel regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provided demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FIRST QUARTER, 1984

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,194
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	725
Total number of qualifying trips	1,239

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR
FIRST QUARTER, 1984

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	8	±2*
George Washington Country	9	±1*
The South	26	±2
Great Lakes Country	11	±1*
Mountain West	6	±1*
Frontier West	12	±1*
Far West	18	±1
Outside U.S.	6	±1*

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	19%	±1%
300-399 miles	14	±2*
400-499 miles	13	±2*
500-599 miles	7	±2*
600-999 miles	14	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	13	±2*
2,000 miles or more	14	±2*
Outside continental U.S.	6	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	6	±1*
One night	16	±2
2-3 nights	39	±2
4-9 nights	29	±2
10 nights or more	10	±2*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6	±1
$10,000-$19,999	11	±1
$20,000-$29,999	19	±1
$30,000 or more	50	±1
Refused	14	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	41	±2
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	±2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	4	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	1	±1**
No nights	6	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	6%	±1%*
Eastern Gateway	8	±1*
George Washington Country	10	±1*
The South	21	±2
Great Lakes Country	21	±3
Mountain West	5	±2*
Frontier West	12	±2*
Far West	17	±2
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	33	±3
Other pleasure	30	±3
Business/convention	25	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	69	±2
Air	28	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	55	±3
Not a vacation	45	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	42	±1
Not over weekend	58	±1